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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LIBYA, SUDAN, EGYPT CLASH AT OAU SUMMIT

AB270807 Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 27 Jun (AFP)--Libya, Sudan and Egypt had a slugging match during the closed session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting here Friday, conference sources said early today.

In response to a violent attack by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, the sources said, Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki called the Sudanese leader a Zionist agent. Egyptian Foreign Minister [as received] Butrus Ghali reportedly said Mr at-Turayki was behaving in a vulgar fashion.

The row halted when Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe presented a motion calling the protagonists to order, the sources said. The summit was discussing Chad, where Libya maintains an estimated 10,000 troops, called in by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei.

Today's early hours session was called in an attempt to get through business on the last day of the summit. The sources said there was also a current in favour of Libya and its leader, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, who is not attending the summit.

Presidents Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Mathieu Kerekou of Benin and even moderate Omar Bongo of Gabon said the Libyan intervention had at least ended the fighting in Chad.

They argued that the OAU had been incapable of sending a proposed African peace-keeping force to Chad, and urged the heads of state to think over the problem again, the sources said.

Meanwhile, a special committee was sitting late Friday discussing how to implement a referendum in the Western Sahara, the idea of which was accepted earlier in the day by Moroccan King Hassan II.

The committee, consisting of the original Western Sahara wisemen--Tanzania, Nigeria, Mali, Guinea and Sudan--plus Sierra Leone and Kenya, was to report back to a late-night heads of state session early today, [word indistinct]. The committee was consulting with interested parties--Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and Polisario--on how to implement a ceasefire and referendum in the territory, annexed by Morocco in two stages since 1975. Rabat has been fighting a war against the Algerian-backed Polisario ever since.

CSO: 4700/127

DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] A Ministry of Defense communique, signed by the titular head of the department, Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), made public the armed attacks the Pretoria racist government troops have made in April and May on the People's Republic of Angola sovereign territory.

Communique

As the series of armed attacks which the South African Republic has been systematically making on the People's Republic of Angola territory and which are taking on every aspect of an undeclared war have rendered obvious its intent to undermine our country, the Ministry of Defense once more condemns the following attacks launched by the troops of the Pretoria racist government from early April to the present.

During April, South African racist troops carried out no fewer than 86 actions, of which 70 were reconnaissance flights over Xangongo, N'giva, Cuamato, Mavengue and Namacunde and on the Xangongo-N'giva, Mongua-N'giva, Cuamato-Namacunde and Mucope-Xangongo routes. The remaining aggressions consisted of:

One machine-gun air attack, three air bombardments, two air landings, three land bombings, five ground attacks and two border offenses.

These acts of banditry have caused us 3 dead and 22 wounded soldiers, in addition to 2 dead and 5 wounded civilians.

In these activities the racists lost two Alouette-III helicopters.

Now, throughout May, the racist forces have maintained their aggressive character by continuing their ceaseless reconnaissance flights, especially circling over such localities as Calueque, Evale, N'giva, Cuamato, Oncocua, Chimbemba, Mongua, Cahama, Virei, Iona, Porto Alexandre and the Lubango-Mocamedes highway.

Among the larger scale activities during May we must highlight:

--On 7 May, four Puma helicopters landed troops who knocked down three electric poles on the Lubango-Mocamedes highway in Mat., in the Bibala municipality, after undermining the region and leaving a portable radio-communication apparatus there.

--On 16 May, the racist troops unsuccessfully opened fire with antiair artillery on the Calai area in Kuando-Kubango Province.

--On 21 May, around 1730 Angola time, two South African Impala planes bombed two E.T.P. motor cars on the Xangongo-N'giva highway, killing 2 and wounding 25 civilians and demolishing the vehicles.

Once again the Ministry of Defense is alerting international public thinking to the nature and frequency of the attacks which the "apartheid" government has been perpetrating against the free and sovereign territory of Angola.

8870

CSO: 4401/285

FINANCE OFFICIAL ON AUSTERITY PROGRAM, FISCAL POLICY

Excerpt from JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 81 p 4

[Excerpt from interview with Vice Minister of Finance Sousa e Santos by JORNAL DE ANGOLA; date not indicated.]

[Excerpt] Vice Minister of Finance Sousa e Santos recently granted an interview to our paper during which he touched on various questions pertaining to his sector.

In the interview which follows we reproduce the most significant items in the discussion we had with that official of our government.

JA: What is France's role in carrying out the austerity program?

Sousa e Santos: Austerity is based on the principle of the judicious use of financial resources, using the absolutely necessary to solve the country's problems.

We have taken some steps in this direction which, although by no means easy, have been crowned with success. Decentralizing the drafting of the budget among various entities, taking stock of the sums of money in the system which we are now using, oblige these entities to demand only what they really need.

However, this alone means nothing. We have been adopting new measures which limit the hiring of workers without higher authorization and of those who do not meet the company's needs. To balance income and expenditures the law forbids an excessive work force in the government's administrative apparatus. This will greatly contribute to retaining financial resources which will certainly benefit the business sector.

JA: To what extent is the new fiscal policy being carried out?

Sousa e Santos: The party directed that fiscal policy be reformulated. We took some measures. We abolished some taxes such as the general minimum tax, the military tax, taxes on education and health, etc. On the other hand, a people's resistance tax has been levied. A tax on work earnings which will replace a professional tax will also go into effect. Under study are discounts to which civil servants are subject, as well as the generalized application of the tax on work earnings to all Angolan citizens. The tax will be a contribution by all Angolan workers toward building up a socialist homeland, and with the social security measures to be approved

by the People's Assembly we can guarantee retirement for every Angolan worker. We intend to put into effect the dissipation tax which is not easy to enforce as long as prices are not stable. This tax has the advantage of enabling the state to lower the price of imported products in keeping with the people's pocketbook and maintain a balance between buyer and seller.

JA: How will you go about ironing out the financial difficulties of business concerns and what are the facts related to professional training in the accounting field?

Sousa e Santos: If I clearly understood you, we have here two questions. Let us begin with the matter of financial redress. Financial redress is necessarily related to the organization of the business concerns. Right now a great many of them do not have an accounting department which is even slightly competent in taking inventory, or giving a fairly satisfactory rendering of accounts. We are trying to remedy this with a view to eliminating deficits and starting over. However, the lack of control which I have mentioned makes it impossible to do this at present. Each company must at least know what it owes and to whom it owes it. To solve this problem, first of all, we are going to stimulate the organization of the companies in regard to their accounting data and to reformulate them on this basis.

In the colonial era, this is a sector in which there were only a half dozen Angolans. Then existing financial experts, for several reasons--some due to the war the puppets forced on us--fled the country, and we were left with only a few capable comrades. Although the results are not yet very evident, the Ministry of Finance has been giving some courses for auxiliary accountants on two levels: for beginners and for others who will already be capable of handling minimum daily accounting tasks. We are hopeful of making some progress and regularly training civil servants capable of drawing an acceptable accounting plan.

JA: Can you now deem acceptable the number of companies which are actually contributing to the state's general budget?

Sousa e Santos: No! By no means. There are in fact some companies which contribute to some extent, but they are far from what we would wish. We are now living exclusively on oil. We are importing things which we have traditionally produced in the country. We have to change this situation, we have to avoid constraints that crop up with the concomitant waste of the people's goods. It would also be an important and positive step if state enterprises were to be self-supporting, but unfortunately, contrary to what would be highly desirable, they all rely on the general budget of the state.

In the general computation, income is lower than expenditures incurred.

8870

C30: 4400/285

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION COOPERATION WITH USSR--Official talks which have been going on for some days in Luanda between our National Farming and Cattle-Raising Union and the USSR Agriculture Workers Union ended last evening with the signing of an official joint communique. Signers for Angola were Fernando da Silveira, second national secretary of the above-mentioned union, and for the USSR, Aleksey Sergeyevich, a member of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. During the talks, the two parties exchanged data on the different questions connected with farming and cattle-raising expansion in their respective countries and acknowledged that the bonds of friendship between them are conducive to establishing frequent contact at both unions' level with a view to enhancing the exchange of experiences in this area. On the other hand, the two delegations regarded the international situation with deep concern and condemned the continual attacks the South African racists have been committing against the People's Republic of Angola as well as on other Front Line countries. It is noteworthy that at the invitation of its Angolan counterpart, the Soviet trade union delegation was received yesterday by our country's vice minister of agriculture, Julio de Moraes, with whom it exchanged ideas on matters pertaining to the farming and cattle-raising sector. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited some farming and cattle-raising productive sections in Luanda and Bengo provinces. [Text7
 Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 May 81 p 2/ 8870

CSO: 4400/285

INCREASE IN FUEL PRICES ANNOUNCED

Prata VOZ DI FOVO in Portuguese 23 May 81 p 4

[Excerpta] The new prices for liquid fuels derived from petroleum were approved by Decision No 11/R1 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, to take effect on 10 May both for the domestic market and for Cape Verdian fishing vessels.

Following are the new prices (in escudos):

Super gasoline:

Sales in bulk or in drums	27.70
Sales from pumps	28.30

Diesel fuel (customer service):

Sales in bulk or in drums	17.20
Sales from pumps	17.50

Diesel fuel (direct sales):

On Sao Vicente	13.00
Other islands	14.10

Oil (single price)

Sales in drums	18.00
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The retailer's price is the wholesaler's price plus 13 percent. These prices are in effect at the agencies and subagencies in the concerned localities on all islands where cargoes of fuel are discharged.

The rise in the price of fuels is linked to the rise in the price of petroleum.

Every rise in the price of petroleum on the world market is immediately reflected in a rise in the prices of petroleum products sold in commerce, but it is obvious that Cape Verde is not the only place where this occurs. All economies--be they large or small, developed or underdeveloped--are dependent on petroleum. The most viable alternative solutions to the energy problem--solar power and wind power, for example--are not immediately available.

TUNA FISHING AGREEMENTS WITH SPAIN, NIGERIA VIEWED

Boia VOZ DI FOVO in Portuguese 23 May 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A tuna fishing agreement may be signed shortly between Cape Verde and the Kingdom of Spain. This was the consensus reached at the conclusion of the negotiations carried out in the city of Mindelo on 27, 28 and 29 April of this year between two delegations representing respectively the government of the Kingdom of Spain and the government of the Republic of Cape Verde and headed respectively by Assistant Director General of Fishing, Economy and Planning Javier Elorza Cavenet and Director General of Fisheries Humberto Bettencourt.

"...For all practical purposes," Comrade Bettencourt declared in the course of a brief conversation with us, "this agreement to be established with the Kingdom of Spain will be able--generally speaking--to translate our leap forward in this sphere of activity, inasmuch as it considers that we have already progressed beyond the so-called stage of contacts for the purpose of creating conditions that are propitious and favorable both for us and for the other interested party."

But why Spain, in this first phase of the leap forward? The explanation was given to VOZ DI FOVO by the director general of fisheries, comrade Humberto Bettencourt:

"Spain is one of the most important countries--if not the most important one-- in the tuna fishing sector--which is, moreover, the sector of our largest (potentially) 'crop'--and possesses great experience which can provide us with excellent models. On this basis the agreement provides, among other things, for technical assistance and for training of our cadres by the Spaniards--training which can also involve sending young Cape Verdians to Spanish training centers and in particular to the Canary Islands (an archipelago which is very similar to ours in terms of its geographic and climatological 'profile'), for with respect to infrastructures there is no doubt that we are far short of our potential."

According to Humberto Bettencourt, Spanish fishing boats will in fact begin to operate in Cape Verde's territorial waters as soon as the agreement is concluded, and during the 2 ensuing operational years of this first phase will also utilize the Inter-Base infrastructures (and in particular the cold-storage plants) located not only on Sao Vicente but on the other islands such as Sao Tiago and Sal, for example, where there are already projects for the installation of support bases (the project on Sal is in fact in a relatively advanced stage already).

We were also informed that although the site survey for the future installations in Praia has already been completed, execution of the project is solely and simply dependent on the construction work currently in progress at Praia's overseas trade port.

On the other hand, this agreement also provides for up to five Cape Verdian seamen to become part of the crew of the Spanish boats during their operations in our waters. Commenting on the agreement, the director general of fisheries emphasized that this practice will provide us with very valuable experience.

Similar draft agreements with other countries (Nigeria, for example) are being prepared, we were told by this official who is in charge of this Cape Verdian "crop." Bettencourt concluded our conversation by volunteering the assurance that "the granting of authorization to foreign fishing boats to fish for tuna in our territorial waters does not harm our interests. This is true," he said, "because calculations made by experts indicate that we will be unable to exploit our real tuna fishing potential if we lack the necessary infrastructures and if--inasmuch as the tuna is a migratory species of fish--we are incapable of harvesting it at the proper times, for otherwise it will emigrate to other seas where it will be fished by other countries."

Meanwhile, it is known that representatives of the Spanish refrigerated tuna fleet will come to Cape Verde soon to survey the existing fishery installations and infrastructures and evaluate the economic possibilities and conditions for utilization of these facilities.

10442
CSO: 472R/R

NEW BLEND REPORTED ENTERING ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by J.P. Aye: "The Wheel Turns"]

[Text] It used to be believed--no doubt because of the many examples available--that our administration, our society, had their "unbudgeables," those men who, having occupied their positions for decades, had resisted the erosion of time to the point of becoming identified with "their function."

Gradually, today's Ivory Coast has ceased to be yesterday's Ivory Coast. The "wheel of succession" has started to turn, inserting into the apparatus new men to replace "yesterday's men," whose efficiency became blunted with the passage of time and the trust reposed in them only served their own interests to the detriment of those of the collectivity. Fortunately, all the departures were not motivated by negative factors. There are others, loyal and good servants, who are able to manage men and carry out the duties assigned to them, and who can go from one responsibility to the next...and more important one...

Curiously enough, these will be the least numerous ones, doubtlessly because the trust that the powers-that-be had reposed in certain leadership positions was ultimately converted into the right to transform the enterprise into a veritable sinecure. And we are all paying for these sinecures, and we are all burdened with their masters.

Must one now understand that we are all servants that others among our countrymen, lost in the anonymous masses, can replace with just as good, if not better, results? And must one understand also that we shall no longer be the "spoiled children" who received absolution without penitence? That we shall no longer be these eternal unpunished prodigal sons who deserved to be punished?

Are we finally going to understand what we have never understood, and are we going to be helped to understand?

CSD: 4719/70

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION UP, QUALITY DOWN--The total national production of coffee, estimated at about 290,000 tons, has largely exceeded forecasts, reaching approximately 350,000 tons. Unfortunately, the quality of the coffee did not keep pace with production. The Daloa, Issia and Divo areas showed the largest increase in black beans, up to 20 percent. A number of observations tend to relate the high rate of black beans to the large quantities of berries stockpiled under poor conditions. The Ministry of Agriculture has stated that various measures will be taken so that our country will avoid such financial losses. [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 17 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4719/70

OGUTU REPLACES ODINGA AS MP

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] About two months ago, Mr Matthews Ogutu told a meeting of engineers in Nairobi that he was retiring from politics for good. That seemed hardly surprising given the political climate prevailing in Luoland which favoured the political comeback of former Vice-President, Mr Oginga Odinga. Last week, Ogutu came back into the limelight and observers are skeptical of Ogutu's ability to keep out of active politics in his new role as chairman of Kenya's Cotton, Lint and Seed Marketing Board, given the events that led to Ogutu's inheritance of what until very recently Odinga's former mantle before Odinga resigned to contest the Bondo constituency by-election two months ago.

Ogutu was one of the prominent Luo politicians who fell on the political wayside in the wake of Odinga's comeback to national politics. The strong wave of pro-Odinga support that swept across Luoland following Odinga's ban by Kanu from contesting the Bondo seat in Siaya District in 1979 parliamentary elections also swept from office such prominent anti-Odinga politicians as Mr Omolo Okero (former minister for transport and communications and present national chairman of Kanu), and Mr Okiki Amayo (a former assistant minister and MP for Karachuonyo) among others. It also kept out from re-entering parliamentary politics such prominent personalities as former minister for natural resources, Mr William Omamo.

Ogutu survived, but not for long. An election petition brought by his runner-up, the Archbishop Oluoch Ondieki, squashed Ogutu's election, and although Ondieki was found guilty of an election petition and barred from contesting the subsequent by-election, Ogutu lost to an unknown challenger, Mr James Orengo, who had the backing of the pro-Odinga forces.

With nearly all the anti-Odinga forces out of parliament, there followed a new mood of conciliation in Luoland, paving the way for Odinga's comeback. All that remained was to find a seat for Odinga. The then MP for Bondo, Mr Hezekiah Ougo, resigned in favour of Odinga. In the meantime, those who had fallen by the wayside were also making conciliatory gestures in response to the new tide. Omamo called for Odinga to be elected Bondo MP unopposed, while at about the same time, Ogutu announced his decision to retire from politics--a move seen by most as a wise, tactical decision.

Odinga's political comeback never quite came off. At the last moment, Odinga made a political blunder by calling the late President Jomo Kenyatta a "land grabber," sparking off an orchestrated campaign, conducted by Kanu, to bar him from contesting the by-election. Events later ironically led to Omamo being elected MP for Bondo unopposed. To those in Luoiland who supported Odinga's comeback, Omamo remains the cause of Odinga's political problems. Ogutu has inherited Odinga's former job and will undoubtedly be cast in the same light with Omamo. This will be more so considering that Ogutu, in spite of his retirement announcement, has continued to hang on to the chairmanship of Kanu in Siaya, once claimed by Odinga. With all the foregoing in mind, Ogutu's so-called retirement from politics could well be short-lived.

CSO: 4700/122

MOI SIZES UP POLITICAL SITUATION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Jun 81 pp 4-6

[Text]

MADARAKA Day this year marked a slight departure from previous celebrations. For the first time since independence a visiting head of state — President Sanjiva Reddy of India — was the chief guest at the Uhuru Park ceremonies during which the president of Kenya addressed the nation. Reddy was returning a state visit President Daniel arap Moi paid to India three months ago. Probably because of Reddy's presence at Uhuru Park there was a much bigger turn-out than usual of Kenyans of Indian descent at the festivities this year.

There was a departure too from the usual presidential presentations which in the past have tended to do no more than list the country's achievements since the day Kenya got self-government status from Britain 18 years ago. During the past three or four years, the presidential addresses had warned Kenyans of the coming to an end of the era of soft options in national decisions and the beginning of a new era of tough decisions. This year President Moi dwelt more on the fact that the tough days had caught up with Kenyans than on warnings about the tough things still to come. And his address had an immediacy which was obvious to the

thousands gathered at Uhuru Park and those who heard him on the radio and television, for Madaraka Day came in the wake of many seemingly contents," the president said. "I must say that it is regrettable that our newspapers are occasionally short of the mature and high standards which we know they are capable of." Nevertheless, the president admitted that all was not well in the political arena. "There have been a few actual attacks on our most essential policies and beliefs — or doubts have been created in people's minds — in the cause of vested interests or of immature political ambitions," he said. "Worries and uncertainties have been caused as well — just to give examples — by so-called liberation movements in northern Kenya, or by trade union calls for strike action, or by the astonishing human and professional betrayal of trust recently shown by doctors in the public service."

The president said he would deal with all such problems while trying to maintain an open society. "As I speak to you now, there is not a single political detainee in this country," he stressed. "Although throughout Africa the problem of refugees has become very

serious, you will not find any Kenyans who are refugees. Our people stay here, within a social fabric that is both just and successful . . . But let me make one thing very clear. . . We cannot, and will not, tolerate any calculated forces of division or disruption. Anyone setting out to abuse the freedom we provide is threatening our national integrity, and the defence of such integrity is a duty which — above all else — my government will always discharge."

Departing from his prepared speech, the president hit out particularly at university students for their frequent demonstrations and disruptions of academic life. "We used to regard the university as an institution of higher

learning where students go to learn various skills and to equip themselves with the knowledge to serve their country," the president said. "But the students' unbecoming behaviour has erased this image". He revealed that henceforth the police would patrol the grounds of the university of Nairobi to maintain law as they do to other areas of the Republic.

There was no doubt that recent disturbances among doctors, trade unions and university students had upset the president and that the government was determined to deal with these effectively. So effectively, he told Kenyans, that there was no cause for concern. ■

CSO: 4700/122

NEW POLITICAL DIVISION EMERGES IN LUOLAND

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Jun 81 p 8

[Text]

A NEW political division has gradually been emerging in Luoland over the past two months with South Nyanza District on the one side and Kisumu and Siaya districts on the other. It all started with the statement by the minister for energy, Mr. John Henry Okwanyo, that all South Nyanza MPs had decided to pull out of the Luo-Kuria Kanu parliamentary group. Okwanyo was immediately taken to task by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Robert Ouko, who saw the move as calculated to divide the Luo people. Certain members of parliament from South Nyanza itself challenged Okwanyo to state at what meeting MPs from the district had taken the decision. As it turned out, Okwanyo needed not explain himself for soon after, President Daniel arap Moi directed that all provincial parliamentary groups should wind-up and that MPs should meet at the district level.

The president's directive aside, Okwanyo's move, followed by Kanu's decision to bar Mr. Oginga Odinga from running for parliament, had already laid the foundation for a return to Luo political divisions which for a while had looked like a thing of the past. This new division got a booster last week with another announcement by Okwanyo that South Nyanza was launching its own institute of

technology to be known as Moi Institute of Technology. The announcement was a surprise to many observers for several reasons. Most prominent among them was the fact that Luo leaders had nearly 15 years ago resolved to build one institute for all three districts — the Ramogi Institute of Advanced Technology (Riat). Okwanyo's announcement comes barely a month after President Moi helped raise over shs. 7 million in aid of Riat to meet the shs. 20 million target set by Luo leaders (Okwanyo included) needed to complete the institute.

Okwanyo argues that the idea of forming a new institute in South Nyanza was not his alone but was conceived at a recent leaders' conference meeting in Homa Bay and the proposal endorsed by the South Nyanza district development committee and the district's Kanu branch. According to him, Nyanza Province needed more institutes of technology and the people of Kisumu and Siaya districts should start their own institutes, and let Riat remain as a provincial project.

The proposed institute will cost shs. 40 million. But a question that immediately comes to mind is where the money will come from given that Riat has been unable to raise the shs. 20 million. ■

KAMERE REPLACES KARUGU AS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Jun 81 p 12

[Text]

IN a surprise move announced by the government on Thursday, Mr. James Karugu, Kenya's attorney general resigned his post and President Daniel arap Moi replaced him with Mr. Joseph Kamau Kamere. Karugu had been attorney-general for just over a year following the resignation last year of Mr. Charles Njonjo as attorney-general to enter politics. Njonjo is now minister for constitutional and home affairs. President Moi also took the opportunity to make minor changes in government. He appointed another African justice, Mr. Emmanuel O. Okube J., to the High Court, and brought into the office of the president Mr. John Keen as one of the

assistant ministers. Keen was previously assistant minister for economic planning and development. Other changes announced from State House, Nakuru, included the transfer of Mr. J. R. M'Mwirichia as permanent secretary to the ministry of health to replace Mr. Nicholas Ng'ang'a who was appointed managing director of Rivatex (Rift Valley Textile Company); the transfer of Mr. Archie Mbogho as permanent secretary from the ministry of basic education to the ministry of constitutional and home affairs and his replacement as permanent secretary by Mr. Leo Odera formerly chief of protocol in the ministry of foreign affairs. ■

CSO: 4700/122

STUDENTS, PROFESSORS FACE STRINGENT MEASURES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Jun 81 p 6

[Text]

FOLLOWING President Daniel arap Moi's directive that no University of Nairobi lecturers should travel out of Kenya without official clearance, the university administration has come out with the details of the procedure to be followed by faculty members wishing to travel out of the country for any reason. Lecturers wishing to travel out of the country on official business will be required to fill a prescribed form which they will submit to the vice-chancellor's office through their heads of department and faculty chairmen. Once a lecturer has been given permission by the vice-chancellor, the lecturer will then have to submit to the immigration department the letter from the vice-chancellor together with duplicate copies of the letter inviting him or her for a conference or external examination. The immigration department will then endorse the letter of invitation which the lecturer will have to produce to immigration officials at the airport before the lecturer can be cleared to board the plane to wherever he is going. Expatriate lecturers going on home leave or leaving the country on expiry of their contracts will be required to get a letter of approval from the vice-chancellor or other relevant documents from the registrar's

office which they have to submit to the immigration department for clearance.

The new travel restriction measures were introduced by the government soon after the closure of the university two weeks ago. The government has accused Marxist lecturers in the university of instigating student unrest on the campus. Several lecturers were turned back at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on their way to other countries soon after the university closed. The government had also impounded the passports of an undisclosed number of lecturers for unspecified reasons.

While the university administration was announcing the new travel measures, the government was giving out fresh warning that students who had not reported back to their original homes would not be re-admitted to the university. The government had directed that all male undergraduate students should go back to their original home areas and report to their administrative chiefs, district officers or nearest police station every Monday and every Friday until the university re-opens. The move was seen by observers as intended to avoid student demonstrations during the OAU summit in Nairobi later this month. ■

GOVERNMENT INDULGES IN DEFICIT SPENDING

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 5 Jun 81 pp 26, 28

[Text] Who is laughing most, though certainly discreetly, over Kenya's current economic problems? It is certainly not the ministry of economic planning and development which has earned an unenviable reputation in its quarterly reviews of the economy, which in every case have ended up confirming the ministry's worst predictions. It is not the treasury either, which is faced with an increasingly Sisyphus-like ordeal of coping with government spending at a time of declining revenues. In appropriate circumstances Kenya treasury mandarins have a story to tell of ministerial expenses which have to be cleared though the money may not be there. It is a story told without much glee. That of central bankers is no more cheerful. Theirs is the paradoxical role of issuing money yet, at the same time, trying to make sure that there is not too much of it. It must remain scarce otherwise it will not be worth the paper or metal it is made of.

Faced with declining revenue, the government seems to have decided to increase its borrowing from the commercial banks. The government's indebtedness to the commercial banking sector has been rising tremendously during the current fiscal year. Even so, the commercial banking sector has not provided sufficient funds to satisfy the government's borrowing requirements. As usual, the treasury has found recourse in additional borrowing from the public by the issue of treasury bills. The response has not been entirely discouraging, but the amounts raised through the sale of treasury bills has fallen far short of the government's expectations.

The government has in the circumstances turned to the Central Bank of Kenya to provide it with funds in the form of direct advances. At the same time the government has run down its deposit with the Central Bank to nil. The government's account stood at shs. 93,854,458 million at the end of June 1980, but had dwindled to nothing two months later. The account has remained that way to date. To counterbalance this void, the government has approached the Central Bank for direct advances. The government's direct indebtedness to the Central Bank stood at some shs. 200 million in June 1980. This figure rose to well over shs. 2,600 million and then fell back to a little over shs. 2,100 million. At the end of March this year, the government's net borrowing from the Central Bank in direct advances during the current fiscal year amounts to some shs. 2,000 million.

Whereas the government spending had accounted for some 28 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) in the early seventies, it had expanded to account for 35 percent of GDP by 1980, the most notable expansion happening in health and education. The services are undoubtedly priority ones. However, the danger with the bulk of government spending is that mostly it produces no goods. Therein lies the danger of letting loose on the economy more money than there are goods to buy. The inevitable result is that prices of goods will start going up. The unfortunate thing is that prices have a characteristic of remaining sticky rather than coming down even when more goods are available. In the meantime, the last laugh can only be had by the owner of the mint. Inflation, like war, is good for the money-minting business.

Treasury officials, however, counter criticism of the apparent increase in government spending by saying that the government is actually only involved in recycling money from the public and sinking it in development projects. If the money was left in the hands of the public, the argument goes, it would only help to heat up the economy. The government's inaction, in this case, would enhance the inflationary trend since the money supply in the economy would be chasing a declining stock of goods in the economy as long as the current recession continues. The alternative, therefore, according to the treasury, is to reduce the quantity of money available for consumer spending and relocate it to national priority projects.

Deficit financing which is actually what the government's spending pattern is increasingly becoming, is not bad at all according to the treasury. The way to get out of a recession is for the government to operate on a deficit by spending more than is commensurate with the level of production at the time in the hope that the extra expenditure will boost spending power and therefore urge producers to bring more on the market. The reasoning is classical Keynesian economics which undoubtedly has been proved to work quite effectively in many countries. In many instances, however, it has not worked. Otherwise the contemporary situation whereby both inflation and recession, popularly called stagflation, have continued to plague the economies of many countries would not arise.

Inflation, according to Keynesian economics is a characteristic of a buoyant economy in which competition for scarce resources eventually drives the prices paid for the purchase of the resources upwards. Eventually the upward pressure on resource prices is translated into the prices of finished products. But then the whole spectrum of Keynesian economics is undergoing radical rethinking. There is no longer consensus on the merits of deficit financing. But the disagreement concerns mainly the matter of limits. There are limits as to how far the government can finance its expenditure by operating on a deficit. Somewhere along the way deficit financing could prove inflationary and therefore work counter to the efforts to get Kenya's economy out of the recession.

However, it seems inaccurate to say that the government is only recycling the money supply from the commercial banking sector into public projects. Between June and September last year, the money supply rose from shs. 2,900 million to shs. 3,000 million. This period corresponds to the huge rise in direct advances from the Central Bank, which rose from shs. 200 million at the end of June 1980 to shs. 1,400 million at the end of September. By December, the money supply

had risen to shs. 3,440 million while direct advances had first fallen back to shs. 785 million in October, only to rise again to shs. 1.1 billion. The money supply fell back to shs. 3,300 million in April 1981, when direct advances were well beyond the shs. 2,100 million mark. Clearly there is an upward trend in both direct advances and the money supply.

CSO: 4700/122

BRIEFS

PRESS HOSTILITY TO USSR--Kenya's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr Ernest arap Lang'at, has said views expressed by Kenyan newspapers do not necessarily reflect Government policy. Mr Lang'at was speaking at a luncheon he gave in honour of the outgoing head of the Africa Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr V.A. Ustinov, who has been posted to the United Nations as assistant to the UN Secretary-General. He told the luncheon, attended by ambassadors from Eastern and Central Africa, that the Kenya Government's policy was not formulated by the Press. He said the Kenyan Press was commercial and not the Government's mouth-piece. Mr Ustinov had, on several occasions, while talking to the Ambassador, expressed concern over hostile articles in Kenyan dailies on the Soviet Union. Mr Lang'at said the Government and the people of Kenya desired friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the world. He thanked Mr Ustinov for the open discussions on Kenya-Soviet relations. Replying, Mr Ustinov praised Mr Lang'at's "friendly attitude" and efforts in improving Kenya-Soviet relations. He congratulated African countries on winning their freedom from colonialists.--KNA [Text] (Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 81 p 29)

GUNS FOR HOMEGUARDS--The Government is considering giving guns to homeguards in Koreni and Mkunumbi, Lamu West, to help police in security work. An Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr Isaac Salat, said this when answering a question by the area MP, Mr Omar Cheka. Mr Cheka wanted to know whether the Minister was aware that up to June 5 armed Somali cattle rustlers had stolen more than 300 cattle from ranchers in the area. He also wanted to know whether the Minister could intensify security in the area and whether he could consider allowing farmers to own guns in order to protect cattle. Assuring him that the Government would intensify security, Mr Salat said he was aware that 150 cows belonging to Mzee Omar were stolen on June 5. [Text] (Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Jun 81 p 6)

SHIFTA RATES INCREASE--Wajir West MP Ahmed Khalif Mohamed has expressed concern over robberies, murders and harassment of wananchi in Wajir by shiftas. He said in a Press statement the activities had recently been curbed but were now on the increase, especially in Bule, Buma, Gifitu, Samatra, Curar and Abba-Jahan. Mr Khalif said shiftas attacked manyattas at night, robbing families of property and cattle, raping women and shooting defenceless people. He cited a recent incident at Kulaley, eight miles from Wajir town, where heavily armed shiftas attacked a manyatta and killed a man after harassing and robbing teachers. He said that in

another incident at Abba-Jahan, shiftas invaded manyattas and damaged one of the most expensive boreholes built by the Government. He said that following the incident, wananchi fled the area because of insecurity. Last Wednesday, Mr Khalif said, the shiftas also attacked Hadado in Buna Division and made away with over 2,000 head of cattle. He said security forces were trying to track down the culprits who could have escaped to a neighbouring country. He commended security forces for their efforts against shiftas. He urged the Government to intensify the measures and speed up recruitment of homeguards to supplement the forces. He said the shiftas marauding in the district were not mere bandits as people thought. They were heavily armed and were being sponsored by an aggressive neighbouring country which had been claiming large portions of her neighbour's land, he said. Mr Khalif reaffirmed the unflinching loyalty of the local people to the Government and said wananchi in the area had no connection with the shiftas.--
SNA [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Jun 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/122

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jun 81 pp 4-5

[Speech by Lt Col Gray D. Allison, Minister of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism]

[Text]

First of all, I bring you militant, revolutionary greetings from the Head of State and members of the People's Redemption Council:

I have come to address you, this evening, on recent events which have occurred in our country, events which have given cause for concern both amongst you, and our foreign friends. Just about a few weeks ago, it was reported on national radio and television and in the foreign press, including the British Broadcasting Corporation, that an attempted coup d'etat against the People's Redemption Council Government had been unearthed and that fourteen non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Armed Forces of Liberia had been arrested in connection with the planned coup.

The purpose of this address, ladies and gentlemen, is to assure you that the

People's Redemption Council is awake and that it has full and complete control over all events.

This government came to power about fourteen months ago to redeem the Liberian people, the masses from nearly a century and half of oppression, exploitation and the denial of their basic human and civil rights. Since April 12, 1980, the PRC Government has not only striven to restore those rights, but has endeavored to forge and foster a fair semblance of an Egalitarian Society. There has been mass participation in the decision-making process, hut tax, a system which imposed undue hardship on the rural dwellers, has been abolished; and minimum salary of public service employees has been doubled from the pre-April 12, 1980 level of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) two hundred dollars (200.00)

just to single out a few of the PRC's achievements. More than that, a national constitution committee has been established, which is a positive demonstration of The People's Redemption Council Government's commitment and determination not to become a "permanent factor in the Liberian political process". These modest and measured achievements have been accomplished amidst very trying financial constraints which the People's Redemption Council inherited from a mismanaged economy administered by the past regime.

Yet, some enemies of our revolution, at home and some Liberians in self-imposed exile, have tended to misinterpret its goals and objectives, and have capitalized on a few errors made by the PRC Government for their own selfish ends. We would like to emphasize the conventional wisdom that no men or institutions are perfect; that imperfection is a significant hall-mark of all human endeavors. The PRC Government has never in its fourteen months of existence claimed to be infallible.

The distortions by our enemies of the goals and objectives of our revolution, and the recent coup attempt by some enlisted men within the Armed Forces of Liberia, who have been found guilty of Article 94 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and some civilians are not unique to the Liberian

revolution. What is unique about our revolution, my fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen, is that it continues to enjoy unprecedented broad-base and popular support amongst the masses of this country who suffered for many decades at the exploitative hands of a governing minority clique.

I wish to assure you, my fellow citizens and foreign friends residing within our borders, that the People's Redemption Council Government is equal to any challenge. This government shall not sit supinely and watch a handful of counter-revolutionaries subvert the freedom of the masses of the Liberian people. This government is prepared to pay any price and oppose any force to ensure and assure its survival and to maintain the freedom it has won for the Liberian people.

Speaking at a civic reception in Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County on August 6, 1980, the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe said, and I quote: "Let me also state that our reason for over throwing the Tolbert regime was not to enrich

ourselves at the expense of the poor. Rather, we were moved by the desire to establish a society free from oppression and suppression, where the majority of our people will enjoy the wealth of the nation". The PRC Government still stands by this commitment.

Since the People's Redemption Council assumed the leadership of this country, it has not only vowed to uphold its laws and sacred institutions, but has also striven to ensure that there would be absolutely no abuse of the civil and human liberties of the Liberian people. It was in fact predicated upon the wanton and callous abuse of the civil and human rights of the Liberian people that, among other violations, compelled the enlisted men of the Armed Forces of Liberia to topple the former regime. The People's Redemption Council has said unequivocally that it does not and will never fall victim to the same temptations -- corruption, nepotism, greed, suppression and oppression -- all of which contributed to the demise of the last True Whig Party administration.

Ladies and gentlemen: the People's Redemption Council is genuinely committed to the defense of the rights of all the Liberian people, irrespective of ethnic origin, religious affiliation and social status. Yet, the People's Redemption Council Government will not sit supinely to see a handful of individuals undertake to subvert the popular government of Liberia, as recent events have indicated.

My fellow citizens, we all recall that shortly after assuming power, a plot, spearheaded by top brass of the Liberian army and aimed

at overthrowing the PRC Government was unearthed. Under normal military government, the individuals involved in this plot would have been executed immediately. Surprisingly, and consistent with its vowed commitment to free the Liberian people from all forms of suppression, oppression and the denial of their civil and human rights, the alleged plotters were tried by a Special Military Tribunal of the People's Redemption Council. Last week, three of the men were acquitted, reinstated into the army with retroactive pay; while the remaining six were sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Indeed, this development is unique to the Liberian revolution and experience!

In late May, about fifteen non-commissioned officers of the Liberian army were also arrested for their alleged attempt to topple the People's Redemption Council Government and assassinate members of the Council and cabinet ministers. In strict adherence to the rule of law, the army personnel were tried by a special court martial board, which later found thirteen of them guilty of treason and accordingly imposed the requisite death penalty. Two persons belonging to this group were freed.

This latest example is eloquently testimonial of a government which believes in

and adheres to the fundamental canons of the rule of law. The People's Redemption Council has demonstrated that indeed it does respect the individual rights of the Liberian masses, and will continue to endeavor to ensure that those rights are not trampled upon.

The People's Redemption Council Government wishes to assure every Liberian and foreign friends that it does not intend and shall never embark on witch-hunting; for, it is fully cognizant that any semblance of witch-hunting will breed fear and insecurity among the Liberian people. We are mindful and will continuously work to ensure that the hand which freed the Liberian people on April 12, 1980 is not used to enslave them again.

Ladies and gentlemen: the Government of Liberia wishes to also assure all of our people that any civilian connected with the latest plot to overthrow the popular government of the People's Redemption Council will be given his or her day in court; that he or she

will be subject to due process of law, and if found innocent will be promptly released. Yet, we wish to advise you, our countrymen, against arriving at hastily drawn conclusion about anyone or his or her role in the incident. The good book often reminds us thus: "Judge not that thou be not judged." Let us therefore refrain from rumours and gossips; let us allow the law to take its true and impartial course.

Finally, my fellow Liberians, we urge you to beware of wolves in sheepclothings; individuals who masquerade around as revolutionaries, but who, in their hearts, are vehemently opposed to the PRC Government which truly represents the majority of the Liberian people and is striving to bring the realization of their hopes and aspirations into fruition.

Until final victory against the enemies of our revolution is won, in the cause of the people, the struggle continues!

GOVERNMENT ALLEGEDLY CONFISCATES PROPERTIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Sam Jackson]

[Text] The People's Redemption Council has ordered the confiscation of the real and personal properties of four former government officials during the Tubman and Tolbert regimes.

Those affected are former Justice Minister Lawrence Morgan, former Defense Minister Allen Williams, both during Tolbert regime, former Finance Minister Charles D. Sherman, during Tubman regime and George Padmore, a one-time Assistant Secretary of State, also during Tubman Administration.

The confiscation of their properties was confirmed Monday by Armed Forces Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who is Chairman of the PRC reacquisition commission.

Reasons for the confiscation were not given by the reacquisition Chairman, but he told the NEW LIBERIAN that directive to confiscate the properties was given by the PRC.

The confiscation of the properties comes at a time when former officials are being investigated for alleged economic crimes against the Liberian people.

Three of the former officials with the exception of George Padmore, were detained following the April 12 coup, but were later granted political clemency by the PRC.

Mr Padmore, a major shareholder in the Liberia Amusement Ltd., was out of the country at the time of the coup, but returned willingly last month following a reported medical check-up.

The PRC, despite the granting of political clemency, in a letter of April 7, 1981 to its reacquisition commission, said it was the consensus that all former officials undergo an economic probe to ascertain how their wealths were acquired.

The PRC stated that where it was found that the properties of former officials were amassed illegally, it would be confiscated.

CSO: 4700/121

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT DISAVOWS CONFISCATION REPORTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 11 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] The Government of Liberia has disassociated itself from a front-page story published in Tuesday June 9 edition of the New Liberian newspaper that the people's Redemption Council had confiscated the properties of four former government officials, George Padmore, Charles D. Sherman, Lawrence Morgan and Allen Williams.

A release from the Executive Mansion re-affirmed the PRC Government's commitment to ensure justice, equality and fair play for all without distinction.

Commenting on the New Liberian story, the Executive Mansion release emphasized that the confiscation of property is only done by decree of the PRC Government and that no decree had been issued affecting the four former government officials.

The release further frowned upon the tendency of journalists "to sensationalize delicate national issues, especially the premature publication of matters which government has not finally determined."

The economic probe of former government officials has not yet begun, neither has there emerged any decision on when the investigation should begin, or who is to be affected by the probe, the release said.

"The government is still deliberating the matter, and as soon as a determination is made, the public will be appropriately informed."

At the moment, the only persons whose properties have been confiscated are those former government officials who refused to comply with government's deadline to return home and those whose properties were confiscated by special decrees issued and published by the PRC, the release clarified.

CSO: 4700/121

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH GDR UNION DELEGATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 May 81 p 4

[Joint communique on the visit of the GDR trade-union delegation, issued in Maputo on 29 May]

[Text] At the conclusion of the visit which the high-level delegation of the trade unions of the German Democratic Republic made to our country beginning last Tuesday at the invitation of the organization of Mozambican workers, the Production Councils, an agreement and protocol of cooperation were signed, marking one of the most important phases of this visit. A joint communication was prepared, and it was distributed yesterday to the media.

Following is the full text of the communique:

At the invitation of the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils (CNICP), a delegation representing the National Directorate of the Free German Labor Union Federation (FDGB)--headed by the president of the federation, Comrade Harry Tisch--made an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM].

During his visit Comrade Harry Tisch was received by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The president of the National Directorate of the Free German Labor Union Federation placed a wreath of flowers on the Monument to the Mozambican Heroes and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises that are of strategic importance to the economic development of the People's Republic of Mozambique. During these tours he had the opportunity of exchanging experiences with Mozambican workers and informing himself with respect to the progress achieved in this first year of the Decade of Victory over Underdevelopment.

The talks between the two delegations took place in a climate of friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding.

The following delegates represented Mozambique at the talks:

Jorge Rebelo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and Central Committee secretary for ideological work.

Augusto Macano, member of the Central Committee of the PRELIMO Party and executive secretary of the CNICP.

Eugenio Simao, member of the National Secretariat of the CNICP.

Luis Costa, member of the CNICP.

Candido Mathe, chief of the Cadre Training Department.

Iazaro Mabule, chief of the International Relations Department.

Jeremias Macuacua, member of the Permanent Executive Secretariat and head of the Organization Sector.

Jose Albino, national chief of the Socialist Emulation and Economic Affairs Department.

The following delegates represented the German Democratic Republic:

Harry Tisch, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PSUA [SED; Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and chairman of the National Directorate of the Free German Labor Federation.

Annelis Kimmel, member of the Presidium of the National Directorate of the FDGB and chairman of the Directorate of the FDGB of Berlin.

Karl Kalauch, member of the Presidium of the FDGB and chairman of the Central Directorate of the Transportation and Communications Workers Union.

Heinz Claus, member of the Presidium of the FDGB and chief administrative aide of the FDGB National Directorate.

Max Lamprecht, chief of section of the International Relations Department of the FDGB National Directorate.

Claus Perrin, collaborator of the FDGB National Directorate.

The talks covered topics relating to the development of bilateral relations between the FDGB and CNICP and to the current world situation.

The two parties congratulated Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PSUA and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the PRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, for the wise and exemplary manner in which they are building a socialist society in their respective countries. They applauded the two eminent leaders for the attention they are devoting to the development of the worker's organization in their respective countries.

Both parties noted with satisfaction the increasing reinforcement of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two organizations, and also noted that there is an identity of points of view with respect to the bilateral and international questions discussed by them.

The two delegations engaged in an in-depth exchange of experiences relative to trade union activity in their respective countries, especially as concerns implementation of the decisions of the 10th PSUA Congress and the Third Congress of the FRELIMO Party. The two parties applaud the creative manner in which the workers of both countries are increasingly implementing the decisions of their respective Marxist-Leninist parties in behalf of progress and social welfare and in behalf of the development of a socialist society.

The two delegations applaud the implementation of the agreement signed in Berlin, an agreement which represents important progress in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two organizations--relations which are based on the firm ties of friendship and brotherhood that have been forged between the two peoples in their common struggle against colonialism, fascism and imperialism and for the construction of a socialist society. They emphasized that expansion of their mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation is essential to the reinforcement of relations between the two countries and is a concrete expression of the militant solidarity that prevails between the two peoples.

In their examination of the international situation the two delegations noted with concern the aggravation of tension in various regions of the world--a development which is characterized by acts of aggression and expansionism perpetrated by imperialism (and in particular by the new U.S. administration) against the legitimate aspirations of the peoples for peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

Within the framework of the struggle for world peace and security, both organizations expressed the conviction that success in the struggle to end the arms race and establish a peaceful climate is of great importance and will open up new prospects for the economic and social development of the peoples.

In the light of the arms race unleashed by imperialism, the two parties emphasize that priority must be given to the efforts to safeguard the peace and security of the peoples.

In this context the two parties are firmly opposed to the policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and NATO and denounce the decision to install medium-range missiles in Western Europe--an action which represents a serious threat to peace and to mankind.

The two delegations expressed appreciation for the great efforts undertaken by the countries of the socialist community--and in particular by the USSR--to preserve the peace, as exemplified by the peace proposals presented by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The two parties believe that peace is an inalienable human right, and that its preservation is an essential condition for development and for the well-being of the workers.

The two parties will therefore strive, in their trade union activities, to support all initiatives in this regard and to expand this field of action--in the interest of the workers--in order to strengthen and broaden, within the framework of international solidarity, the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist front.

With respect to the situation in southern Africa, the two parties proclaim their satisfaction at the victory achieved in the struggle for the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe that brought them their independence, and proclaim their firm solidarity with the workers and people of Zimbabwe.

As for Namibia, the two parties vigorously denounce the policy of domination, occupation and aggression pursued by the racist minority regime in Pretoria. They denounce the Western powers which through their imperialist maneuvers are attempting to prevent immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 435.

They demand an immediate end to the illegal and arbitrary occupation of Namibia by the colonialist apartheid regime, and reaffirm their firm and militant solidarity with the people of that territory, who are led by their sole and legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Both organizations reiterate their unconditional support for the South African people, who are led by their revolutionary vanguard, the African National Council (ANC), in the just struggle against apartheid and racist terror, for freedom and democracy, and for the most elementary rights and human dignity.

They denounce the constant threats, the violations of borders and sovereignty, and the barbarous acts of aggression perpetrated by the aggressor colonialist, illegal, racist minority regime in Pretoria against the frontline nations.

They denounce the political, economic and military support provided by the imperialist states--headed by the U.S. Government--to the illegal apartheid regime of South Africa.

They denounce this support, which does violence to the principles and resolutions of the UN and encourages the colonialist, minority, reactionary apartheid regime to continue its aggressive, inhuman and barbarous policy--a policy which constitutes a threat and endangers world peace.

Both parties vigorously protest the existence of U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean, and the attempt to expand this network of military bases. They demand implementation of the recommendations of the peoples, states and organizations to make the Indian Ocean a denuclearized zone of peace.

Both parties will untiringly continue their struggle to achieve these goals.

Both organizations are striving for a just, lasting, peaceful solution in the Middle East region, and reaffirm their solidarity with the PLO--the sole and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Free German Labor Union Federation and the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils reaffirm their firm solidarity with the democratic and progressive forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America, who are struggling for the liquidation of all forms of humiliation and exploitation of man by man and against imperialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism.

The two delegations concluded that this visit has helped to strengthen, deepen and expand the relations that exist between the workers of the GDR and the workers of

the RIM, on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and fraternal class solidarity.

The executive secretary of the CNICP, Comrade Augusto Macamo, was invited by the president of the FDGB, Comrade Harry Tisch to visit the GDR in 1982 at the head of a CNICP delegation. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Pursuant to these decisions, the two delegations signed an agreement of friendship and cooperation, together with a protocol of cooperation, for the period 1981-1982.

Maruto, 29 May 1981.

For the Free German Labor Union Federation:

Harry Tisch (president of the FDGB)

For the National Commission for Implementation of the Production Councils of the RIM:

Augusto Macamo (executive secretary)

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GDR: 4720/0

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE ANALYZES RURAL SOCIALIZATION

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 3

[Text] The provincial party committee of Sofala met for 2 days in Beira in its first work session, under the direction of the member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, Mariano Matsinhe. At the conclusion of the proceedings yesterday morning, the following communique, summarizing the observations made by the provincial party committee in this region of the country, was issued and is being published in full:

The Provincial Committee of Sofala met in the city of Beira from 4 to 6 May 1981 in its first session. The session was held in an atmosphere of great warmth and comradeship with a wide discussion of the problems.

I. Introduction

The launching of the second campaign of the Political and Organizational Offensive, personally led by Comrade President of the Frelimo Party Marshal Samora Moises Machel, and the precious teachings left by him constitute an important basis for discussion of the problems of the province, classifying the problems, indicating the bottlenecks, making a veritable X-ray of the province. The summary of the work of the brigade personally led by the comrade president of the FRELIMO Party and his direct presence in the province constituted an encouragement for the members of the provincial committee, becoming a veritable school on how to conduct and resolve the people's problems.

II. Socialization of Agriculture

The development of communal and cooperative villages in the province was the object of great attention and long discussion by the provincial committee.

The members of the provincial committee were unanimous in considering that process vital for the establishment of a socialistic society in our country, for improving the life of our people. The socialization of agriculture represents a basic factor for our development.

The provincial committee observed, however, that erroneous work methods persist; the dimension of and need for this process are not being realized.

The party is absent from that process.

There is the concept among the cadres that the process of socialization of agriculture depends on external factors, such as machinery, etc. That situation leads to bypassing the people, not using their rich experience and capacity.

The cooperatives have not yet become the principal economic base of the farmers in the communal villages where they exist. The planted areas are totally insignificant compared to the number of cooperative members.

The party cadres in the districts and the state organs limit themselves to repeating the policies of the superior organs and do not become involved in implementing them, guiding and encouraging the people to apply them.

The provincial committee thus concluded that the party, particularly in the districts, must assume leadership over the process of communal cooperative villages, involving all organs in that task, mobilizing the people to participate. That mobilization must always be based on local realities and the view that it is the human factor that is decisive for the development of that process.

Thus, during 1981, the process of gathering the dispersed population must be completed, creating communal villages, consolidating the existing ones through their organization, creating cooperatives and developing the existing ones.

A campaign of planting fruit trees must be launched in all communal villages, with emphasis on cashew trees whenever possible.

III. Marketing

Agricultural marketing is an important factor in agricultural development. However, that task has not yet been assumed by the province.

The provincial committee observed:

The district, as the base for the territorial planning of marketing, has been bypassed in this process.

Marketing is carried out by provincial brigades which do not coordinate with the district, causing a situation of lack of discipline and corruption with serious consequences for the products, which are damaged because sometimes they are not marketed and other times because they are not marketed in time.

Thus, it is concluded that agricultural marketing must take the district as its base and the district must assume control of the process, involving all the organs and resorting particularly to the participation of the people.

IV. Cultural Struggle

The provincial committee observed that one of the obstacles to our revolutionary process is the cultural problem. If the cultural struggle is not assumed by the party cadres, it will affect the drastic transformations that we have to bring about in our society.

The habits and ideas that we carry over from the old society prevent us from having a clear perspective of our development.

Our revolution is not only to resolve the problems of food, clothing and housing of our people. We are seeking to do that really but, above all, we are seeking to create a new society, forming the new man aware of the tasks he has in society, with a new concept of the life of the world. For many comrades, grass on the house and on the street, a small, tight home, the child going to school dirty is a normal thing, because we were brought up that way. We have to be demanding of the details of our life; demanding of detail, because the secret of history lies in detail: the building of a more beautiful and better society--socialist society.

V. Leading Role of the Party

The provincial committee observed that the leading role of the party is not making itself felt. It was noted, particularly, that the tasks defined by the 10th session of the former provincial committee were not implemented in general and most of its conclusions and tasks are still valid.

There are serious deficiencies in the party apparatus at the provincial and district levels.

The party members at the various levels do not have specific tasks.

There is departmentalism in the organs of the secretariat of the provincial committee due to incorrect work methods.

There is deficient operation by the cells, which have difficulty in coordinating with local organs. There is a spirit of dependence among their members, of waiting for the solutions to their problems to come from the outside. This situation reflects incorrect support methods used up to the present.

These matters constituted the self-criticism of the secretariat of the provincial committee at this session because, in large measure, the situations noted resulted from having started from wrong premises, because of not having respected the principle embodied by the FRELIMO Party: joint planning and widespread application.

VI. Program of Tasks and Time Periods

To guarantee the fulfillment of the most important decisions of this first session, the provincial committee approved a program of immediate tasks and time periods.

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CSO: 4728/18

ENGLISH COURSE FAVORED IN MAPUTO LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 19 May 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A total of 2,703 workers were trained in the English and French languages by the Maputo Language Institute during its 2 years of operation. In the meantime, 69 students of the 1st, 2d and 3d years are matriculating in the present school year, 12 of whom are 3d year finalists.

That institute teaches guide-interpreter and translator courses for students coming from the different provinces of the country after they have completed the ninth grade. Those courses last 3 years and include English, French, Portuguese, history, geography and the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Marxism-Leninism, theory and practice of translation, commercial correspondence and current analysis.

Of those subjects, the basic ones are English and French, and after completion of the courses, the students are sent to the National Plan Commission, which in turn sends them to the sectors that need them.

We learned also that after the student completes the first year in the institute he has the duty of participating (duly accredited) in international conferences and accompanying delegations that visit our country in order to acquire the practical experience he badly needs. With regard to the finalists, a member of the administration of that educational institution told us that "they work half a day in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Education and Information."

An interesting aspect that we noted is that the English course is the one that has had the most pupils (workers and students). That is explained by the fact that, on the one hand, that language has wide commercial application and, on the other, because that educational institution trains individuals according to the requests of the respective sponsoring organs.

A third factor that may be mentioned as influencing the above-mentioned situation is the geographic location of our country, which is surrounded by many neighbors where English is the principal language of contact, and in other cases even the official language.

According to information from the same sources, it is also planned to open German courses for our students and workers and Portuguese courses for diplomats.

INEFFICIENCY OF STATE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE EXPOSED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 10 May 81 p 3

[Article by Domingos Isaac]

[Text] Many of us have not yet understood or are indifferent to the preponderant role of agriculture in our country and the reason that led our party and government to define it as the base of our economic development.

Our country possesses excellent ecological conditions for raising tropical and some semitemperate crops, which meant a hard and decisive role for agriculture. But what is actually happening to the various agricultural projects and the company created to support agriculture mechanically, a necessary condition for greater production and productivity? MECANAGRO, a company created for that purpose, does not understand its importance, for which reason it performs its functions in a pitifully mediocre way.

To analyze the work carried out by MECANAGRO, particularly in Manica Province, is rather to discover the bottlenecks in the agricultural sector. The unsatisfactory situation of that company was amply discussed at the last session of the Manica Provincial Assembly.

After all, what does the mechanization of agriculture mean and what is its importance? We believe that it means greater production and productivity in the agricultural sector, which is not happening in the majority of cases. MECANAGRO has done a truly inadequate and confused job in Manica because it is headed by selfish and ambitious people who do not serve and do not want to serve the people, the owners of the means of production. MECANAGRO has not done a conscientious and responsible job in either the cooperative or private sectors, and not even in the state sector, to fulfill the Central State Plan in the agricultural sector, and consequently in all economic sectors. With that inadequate support to the cooperative members, to the state and private farms, it is difficult to produce enough to surpass the targets of the 1981 central state plan.

As we have said, MECANAGRO in Manica has an enormously irresponsible management which uses the people's assets for their individual whims.

But the Political and Organization Offensive, which is aimed at safeguarding the people's assets, once again carried out its important and decisive role.

The manager of that company was held for investigation because, analyzing it in depth, we see that the plan is a law and one who does not fulfill it for reasons not justified duly and beforehand is an opponent of our economic development. And most of the anomalous situations that exist in that company result from the fact that hard political work was not done in time, or rather, the importance which the company represented to victory in the economic battle, particularly in the fulfillment of the 1981 central state plan, was not viewed critically.

It is expected that there will be profound and satisfactory changes in MECANAGRO, increasing the political work and correcting certain work methods. There were opportunists because the manager himself was one and he could never accuse the workers of the deplorable acts that he himself practiced.

8711

CSO: 4728/18

REMEDIES PROPOSED TO WARD OFF FOOD SHORTAGE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 16 May 81 p 2

[Article by Dr. E. U. Odukwé: "Hunger Threatens Nation"]

[Text]

THE market price of garri is now about 4 cups for N1. This used to be 10 cups or more for one naira. Because of the shortage, Nigeria is prepared to import garri like rice or other commodities if she can see a country that produces it in large quantities.

Sometimes one will not fail to ask what is wrong with Nigeria. She is an agricultural country with fertile agricultural lands. She is also a rich oil producing country and has all the necessary money to boost her agriculture. Today hunger is really threatening this nation.

The fault must lie with our people, leaders and our government. Because we have the money we prefer to import everything including pins and tooth picks without thinking of producing these things by ourselves. Developed countries are great because they produce everything for themselves.

When our money will go dry and the money they fetch the country will be gone. We can then no more import these commodities because of lack of money.

It will be too late for us to produce these commodities.

The government should encourage people to farm. They should give incentives—loans to farmers or programmes making the countryside attractive for people to stay on. The white-collar jobs and city jobs give better pay than the dirty agricultural jobs.

This has made people migrate from rural to urban centres. Most of our farm lands are then left uncultivated. This causes food shortage. The country has not yet got big agricultural companies that can produce large quantities of food for the country. We depend mainly on these petty farmers.

In some areas in the country there are some infestations or mealybug epidemic that attack the cassava plants. This disrupts the normal garri production.

We wonder what the Ministry of Agriculture is doing. They need not be told to fight the epidemic. The government should start now to plan for a gigantic food production

and processing programmes which would replace food importation. The existing agricultural programmes don't seem to be very effective. There should be a coordination between planning and implementations. Agric. workers should visit the villages and farms for feedback.

Our Ministry of Agriculture should try to develop more resistant strains of cassava plant which will not easily fall prey to any pest or epidemic.

Most traditional cassava plants have large acidity or cyanide content which might not be very good for health. Something must be done to come out with improved varieties or ones with less acidity.

Damage

Successive federal administrations have grossly neglected agricultural food production. And this means that the damage to this vital sector cannot be reversed overnight. The government has embarked

on 'Green Revolution' for which million of naira have been set aside to increase food productivity, to meet our ever-growing millions of mouths to be fed.

But talking of Green Revolution brings to mind the fact that the huge financial investments in agriculture take time to yield fruits. This means that as an interim measure that Federal Government should import more essential food commodities to meet our domestic needs. Nigerians need not necessarily starve first before various government measures begin to materialise for our bumper agricultural harvests.

On the other hand, necessary agricultural inputs—fertilizers, insecticides irrigation schemes storage facilities and fair price to the producers are all factors that accelerate food production.

CSO: 4700/111

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL SEAPORTS--The minister of state in the Ministry of Transport, Alhaji Garba Wushishi has announced that the federal government plans to build 24 ports before 1985, to decongest the present Lagon-Apapa and Port-Harcourt ports. [Paris AFP in French 0912 GMT 19 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/69

VISIT OF LIBYAN SPORTS DELEGATION REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 19 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Following the laying of the foundation stone by President Rene on Monday for the construction of a rehabilitation centre for the handicapped people--a project in which Libya is contributing a R3 million grant--a delegation of Libyan sports officials has just completed a fact-finding mission to see what assistance can be offered to Seychellois sports bodies.

The delegation comprising Mr Mohamed Ali Biled and Mr Muftah Shieb of the Libyan Sports Department, has met the Minister for Youth and Community Development Mr Esme Jumeau, his Principal Secretary Mr Ralph Adam and Senior Sports Officer Mr John Pillay.

The delegation's visit was to coincide with the handing over of a consignment of sports equipment and a financial grant from the Libyan government to support sporting activities in Seychelles, but unfortunately the arrival of the sports equipment has been delayed.

On Wednesday morning the two Libyan sports officials visited the National Youth Service Village at Port Launay and later said they were happy at the preparations made there to educate the young people. During their one-week stay the two officials also toured several other development projects on Mahe.

They have seen the great progress Seychelles has made during the four years since the Revolution. They said the desire for cooperation between the Seychellois and Libyan sporting bodies was a sign of the good relations existing between the two countries.

CSO: 4700/123

SATELLITE SURVEY OF ISLANDS PLANNED

Victoria NATION in English 13 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] With the aid of modern satellite and computer technology, the Survey Division of the Ministry of Planning and Development will be accurately fixing the positions of several outlying islands over the next month or so. This exercise comes nearly a century after the islands' positions were first charted.

From June 18 to the end of July, weather permitting, two surveyors (including a specialist from Britain) and two assistants, are expected to visit Aldabra, Assumption, Cosmoledo, Astove, Farquhar and Providence to gather data that will allow the most accurate grid (latitude and longitude) fixings to date.

The first time such positioning was done for all the islands was in 1890 when the first hydrographic charts were produced. Since then these have only been reviewed and undated. The Survey Division believes, however, that some islands may be off their exact positions by as much as a mile.

The survey is a joint Seychelles-United Kingdom project with the Survey Division providing a surveyor, two assistants and basic survey equipment. The U.K.'s Directorate of Overseas Survey is providing a specialised transmitting and receiving device to work with satellites and the surveyor to operate it.

According to land surveyor Gerald Garforth, who is supervising the operation for the Survey Division, the team is expected to travel directly to Aldabra aboard a fast chartered yacht and then spend three days on each island.

The survey will be carried out by the Dopplar position fixing method pioneered by the U.S. Navy for worldwide use in ship and aircraft navigation. The system involves transmitting and receiving radio frequencies to and from five satellites that pass overhead one at a time, every two hours. The readings will be recorded on cassette and then fed into a computer in the UK. The resulting fixings will be accurate to within ten metres. Readings taken over five days would have allowed an accuracy to within three metres, Mr Garforth said.

While the British surveyor will be setting up his equipment and taking readings, the rest of the team, using basic survey methods of observing the sun and the stars, will be taking azimuths to properly align the islands on maps.

The survey will make little difference to existing maps and small-scale charts. It will, however, be important to port and fishing authorities, though the most significant effects might be in determining more accurately the 200-mile limit Exclusive Economic Zone.

It is because of this, Mr Garforth points out, that many developing countries, particularly of coastal Africa, are re-positioning their islands, and sometimes the limits of their E.E.Z.'s. The British surveyor in this project, for example, will go on to Mauritius from here for a similar job.

The Directorate of Overseas Survey has a history of close, fruitful cooperation with the Survey Division and has produced most of Seychelles' maps and charts.--
SAP

CSO: 4700/123

FIRST GRANITE BLOCKS READY FOR EXPORT

Victoria NATION in English 16 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A CONSIGNMENT of some 350 tonnes of granite blocks now at the New Port awaiting shipment to Italy opens the way for yet another industry in Seychelles based on large quantities of local raw materials.

The granite blocks, representing 3½ months of quarrying operations, will be trimmed again and polished into marble in a Milan factory.

The Minister of Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, accompanied by two officials of his ministry, was impressed yesterday when he watched the splitting and trimming of granite blocks at two quarry sites at Grand'Anse, near the Agricultural Research Station.

He said that a granite industry was important to the country and that our stone because of its great age - 600

million years — was very valuable. He also mentioned the possibility of setting up a trimming and polishing factory in Seychelles instead of exporting the raw material to Italy.

At the Grand'Anse quarries, the Société d'Exploitation de Granite Seychelles Limited is employing seven men to drill the rocks and cut them into blocks. The Italian company, in which the Seychelles Government has a quarter share, also hires heavy equipment from Works Enterprises Limited for quarrying, but so far little dynamite has been used.

After the rocks have been drilled with pneumatic drills, the men use hammers and water to split the granite into blocks of up to 12 tonnes.

As from today the company is using a new technique to ease the job. Detonating powder and water will be used in the granite, which has been

found to be twice as hard as those of Italy or Spain.

One of the company's directors, Mr. A. Bertolloni, explained that they were quarrying three types of granite to be sent as samples to Italy for test-marketing purposes, including the greenish-grey granite and the pink granite.

Mr. Bertolloni said that the Seychellois granite is of fairly good quality and that there was great potential for the export of our abundant supplies. But he also mentioned the need to produce granite blocks at low cost because of competition from other granite-exporting countries.

Mr. Bertolloni has presented Dr. Ferrari with a sample of marble polished in Italy from Seychelles granite.

SAP

DEFENSE MINISTER STRESSES MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Junior NCO's Graduate

Victoria NATION in English 15 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

DISCIPLINE and yet more discipline was the message the Chief of Defence Forces and Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, had this weekend for the latest graduates of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army's junior non-commissioned officers' course.

In the presence of senior Seychelles People's Defence Force officers and advisors, over 40 junior NCOs received certificates from Mr. Berlouis at the SPDF headquarters at Bel Eau.

In a speech that brought up the subject of discipline several times, the Chief of Defence Forces said "Discipline, as the country's leaders and the SPDF have always said, and as reiterated by President Albert René, the SPDF Com-

mander-in-Chief in his June 5 speech, is essential both in life and in the defence forces.

"It was the NCOs, he said, who had to ensure a high level of discipline in the Force. It followed from this that NCOs had to be selected for their discipline, ability to ensure discipline, capabilities, character and vigilance.

At the beginning of his short address, Mr. Berlouis noted that the results of the course had been satisfying and were proof of the progress of the four-year-old SPDF.

Stressing that the work put into the course was more important than the certificates signifying success, Mr. Berlouis told the soldiers that it was their practical work which would decide their future in the Force.

"Your discipline, politeness, respect for superiors and for each other, dedication and qualities as soldiers will decide the levels you will attain. Theory and training were one thing, he added, but putting these to practical use in leading men was a different thing.

The three-month course was carried out at the Coetivy Island training camp where the soldiers learned politics, the benefits of team work, military tactics and the use of certain equipment. As part of the course the soldiers also learned to live as brothers and about the SPDF's role in economic development.

At the start of the brief ceremony, one of the successful junior NCOs, Private Nigel Mellie, said on behalf of

his colleagues that they were all determined to take up the responsibility for which they had been prepared. The importance of the work that was to follow overshadowed their success in the course.

From their ranks, the soldier continued, would emerge part of the disciplined leadership of tomorrow. "We are

ready, today, to continue playing a more positive role in the SPDF and as dignified cadres of the Seychellois socialist revolution".

After the ceremony the SPDF kamtolé band played revolutionary and patriotic songs including the now well-known and increasingly popular march, "Séchélois réveiller pour nou pay".

Quality Praised

Victoria NATION in English 19 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

LAST Saturday, the Chief of Defence Forces and Minister for Defence, Mr Ogilvy Berlonis, officiated the graduation of over 40 non-commissioned officers of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces.

The soldiers vowed before the Defence Minister: "We are ready today to continue playing a more positive role in the Seychelles People's Defence Forces and as dignified cadres of the Seychellois socialist revolution."

This pledge by our soldiers underlines the quality of our army as a

people's army. For among the biggest misconceptions of a capitalist system of government is that an army must remain "apolitical". That is, it must adopt neutrality in the affairs of its own people whom it is called upon to defend.

The qualitative difference as opposed to this system is that in our socialist society the armed forces assume the dual role of defence and development. Those who constitute the armed forces are essentially the sons and daughters of workers, the backbone of our revolutionary society. As such, they are the defen-

ders of the achievements and aspirations of the workers.

Together with the rest of the workers they assume an active role in the socio-economic progress of the country.

If we are to go by the misconception being drummed up in the western school of thought that the armed forces must remain aloof in the political and economic development of a given country, we see only a counter-revolutionary backlash in the off springs of the graduates imbued with this fallacy.

And examples in the Third World are not rare to take a lesson from. The socialist Popular Unity government of the late Chilean President Dr. Salvador Allende which came to power under a socialist programme is a case in point.

The late President Allende had inherited an army tailored to this ridiculous western concept of neutrality in the affairs of the country and he was indeed the victim of this often orchestrated concept of the "professionalism" of the armed

forces and their "neutrality" in the affairs of their own people. The late President realised, albeit too late, that the Chilean armed forces, more particularly its officers, had defend the interests of been tailored precisely to monopoly capitalism and imperialism in Chile.

Our society is a workers' society. Our troops therefore are trained to defend the interests of socialism. And to work for the economic and socialist development of the country.

CSO: 4700/123

BRIEFS

INDIAN MARINE ENGINEERS--A three-man delegation from India arrived in the Republic yesterday morning to undertake a marine engineering assignment with the Ministry of Transport and Tourism. The delegation is composed of Commodore J.S. Anand, a retired naval officer ex-Indian Navy, Mr W.J. da Gama, retired chief engineer ex Bombay Port Trust, and Dr M.C. Kulkarni, a technical (structural) drawing engineer. The marine engineering group is in Seychelles at the request of the Seychelles Government following discussions in India early last month by a delegation led by the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina. They will be in the Republic until June 24th, assisting the Ministry of Transport and Tourism with the preparation of a programme for the future planning and improvement of services in the field of marine maintenance and engineering. Soon after their arrival yesterday morning, the delegation was received for briefing by Minister Servina in the presence of senior officials of his Ministry. During the period of their assignment members of the delegation will hold discussions with Port Authority officials, and officials from several Government departments and other organisations. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 17 Jun 81 p 1]

NYS CAMP VISITED--Scores of parents enjoyed a quite afternoon on Port Launay beach with their children yesterday afternoon as the National Youth Service Village held its first visiting day since opening three months ago. Starting yesterday, parents of 200 NYS students at a time have been invited to visit the Village. Already every Sunday half the 800 students spend a day at home, returning in the evening. Now, said one of the Village's assistant coordinators, half the remaining 400 young people may receive their parents or two other members of their immediate family such as brothers or sisters. This means that parents may visit their children, by invitation, once a month. However, the visitors are asked to go no further into the Village than the part of Port Launay beach around the office, said the assistant coordinator. "The other 200 students who are not receiving visitors must be allowed to spend their Sunday in peace or, if they wish, at the Sunday afternoon dance," he said, explaining that the aim was to minimise the disruption the visits caused to normal Village life.--SAP [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Jun 81 p 1]

WEST GERMAN GIFT--Victoria Hospital took delivery on Wednesday of a valuable consignment of medical equipment and drugs which has just arrived as a gift to Seychelles from the Federal Republic of Germany. The gift, to the value of R.1½ million, is made up of general purpose medicines and equipment for use in hospitals. The shipment of the gift was arranged on behalf of the Seychellois-German Development Federation by the Seychelles Consul in West Germany, Dr Michael Scheele and his wife. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 19 Jun 81 p 2]

GDR ENVOY--The Ambassador to Seychelles of the German Democratic Republic, Mr Werner Shedlich, yesterday morning met the Seychelles Head of State, President France Albert Rene at State House. Mr Shedlich presented his credentials to the President. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 17 Jun 81 p 1]

(30) 4700/123

EQUAL PAY FOR PARAMOUNT CHIEFS ADVOCATED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] A Member of Parliament has called on Government to provide equal salary for all Paramount Chiefs in the country irrespective of the size of their Chiefdoms.

Contributing to the debate on the Presidential Address on Tuesday, the Member for Bo South, Mr Philip Saidu, mentioned instances where some Paramount Chiefs have received more salary than their counterparts.

Mr Saidu also appealed to Government to extend the Tourist Industry to the provinces by establishing Tourist Centres in various provincial towns.

Exploring the foreign exchange problem, Mr Saidu drew government's attention to the great potentials of rubber as one of our main foreign exchange earners should a Rubber Company be established in the country.

He also commended government's policy on education and expressed the hope and faith in the capacity of the Bumbuna Hydro-Electric project to improve electricity supply in the country.

Speaking on the debate, the Sherbro Urban North representative, Mr J.A. Lansana, suggested the granting of special powers and nomenclature to Paramount Chiefs on the premise that the authority of government could be made much more effective if Paramount Chiefs were given certain powers to rule as real traditional rulers.

Mr Lansana expressed the need for a speedy reactivation of District and Town Councils and noted the ineffectiveness of Management Committees.

He contended that for local government institutions to efficiently and effectively collect revenue and control expenditure, they needed to be governed by elected Councillors.

The member also expressed anxiety over government's Rural Development plans and called for the maintenance of existing roads, the provision of drugs to Health Centres as well as improved primary Health Care.

In his contribution, the Member for Kenema Central, Dr K.B. Sanoh said that President Stevens should be congratulated for being so bold in hosting the OAU taking the economic background of this country into consideration.

He pointed out that the buildings constructed and other tangible benefits provided for the OAU Summit have remained to serve the nation.

Dr Sanoh also delved into several topics of development projects including the activities of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, the speedy construction of roads on the Eastern Province, the need for more conferences of Paramount Chiefs and the DA agricultural projects.

CSO: 4700/118

PRESIDENT COMMISSIONS NEW VEGETABLE OIL PLANT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Siaka Stevens yesterday commissioned a one million Leone Vegetable Oil Refinery and Feedmill plant at the Wellington Industrial area in Freetown.

The Refinery is a branch of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board, SLPMB.

It can now process crude palm kernel to the tune of 3,000 metric tons of pure vegetable oil per annum for local consumption as well as export.

The Board proposes to sell the oil at Le6.15 per gallon.

President Stevens speaking at the ceremony expressed the hope that with the establishment of the project, import bills on edible oil and feedmill products would progressively be reduced if not altogether eliminated, in the near future.

He said that the benefit which will be derived from the Refinery will extend to farmers in the form of ready market for their produce and to consumers in the form of cheaper prices.

President Stevens pointed out that the launching of the refinery and feedmill plant once again demonstrated Government's unrelenting drive to improve and expand economic base of the country.

The refinery and feedmill plant, like the Magbass Sugar project, he said, also translates in a concrete form, the high priority which agriculture has always enjoyed in the mind of government.

Dr Stevens recalled that when the question of reactivating the Palm Kernel Oil Mill was being considered a few years ago, it was recognised at a very early stage that if successfully carried out, the mill would hold out great potential for conserving and increasing this country's foreign exchange earnings.

He pointed out that the successful reactivation of the oil mill was particularly timely, in the light of Government's recent promotion of investment in the Daru and Gambia Oil Mills, which now provide the bulk of the raw materials for the Palm Kernel Oil Mill.

It was against the background of the escalating prices of the country's imports that the launching of the project with an estimated export potential of Le2.6 million per annum must be seen, he said.

This, he continued, explains why government continues to manifest an interest in agro-based industries.

He finally hoped that with the commissioning of the pig and poultry feedmill, farmers will now be able to procure feed for their pig and poultry at reasonable prices.

Earlier, the Managing Director of SLPMB, Mr M.K. Suma, disclosed that the construction work of the Refinery which started in June 1980 was completed in February this year.

Mr Suma recalled that nearly seven years ago, President Stevens conceived the idea of resurrecting the Palm Kernel Oil Mill project following the destruction by fire of a substantial part of the mill complex.

Since its reactivation he went on, the mill has grown from strength to strength, through the President's personal direction and interest in the project.

He explained that in addition to the processing and refining of palm kernel oil, the mill was also capable of processing and refining most of the other brands of vegetable oil used for domestic purposes, while providing employment and livelihood for about 250 heads of families in the country.

Groundnuts, soyabeans, coconuts and palm oil are random examples of products which could be processed and refined by the refinery, he added.

Mr Suma was optimistic for the mill's vast potential in the export of surplus edible oil produced by the refinery and expected earnings of which he estimated could exceed ten million leones.

If accounts are taken on the likely savings in foreign exchange, he said, this would result in the substitution of the refinery's reliance on imported edible oil, and the total net foreign exchange gains to government would be in the region of four million leones per annum.

He said that the introduction of Maseray cooking oil and the feedmill plant must be a welcome news to consumers.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the SLPMB, Paramount Chief Mohamed Jajua Kutubu III, expressed gratitude to President Siaka Stevens and Government for supporting the project from its early stage.

He also attributed the success and achievement of the project to the cooperation of the workers in the palm kernel oil mill.

In thanking the President and all those who had contributed to the project, the Acting Manager of the mill, Mr Zac Richards, said that the history of Government's interest in and its association with the oil mill and other allied agro-based industries had served as an inspiration to all to continue to strive for greater success.

FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER SAYS VISIT VERY FRUITFUL

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by David Lemon]

[Text]

COMMANDER of one of the visiting French Naval vessels, Lt. Commander Pigneaux, has described their two-day visit to Sierra Leone as very fruitful.

Lt. Commander Pigneaux, who was speaking in an interview during a reception at the French Ambassador's residence at Spur View at the weekend, said the visit had contributed to fostering the already existing relationship between France and Sierra Leone.

He however expressed regret that their visit was a short one which could not accord them the opportunity to visit the rural areas and make contact with the people.

The Commander added that the visit was a general one and said that since a number of French ships operate in this part of the world, it was but normal that they call in Freetown.

Asked whether the visit had any motives to establish naval ties with Sierra Leone, Lt. Commander Pigneaux said no.

He said though France had defence agreements with only her former colonies, there was nothing wrong in having such ties with countries not originally associated with France.

He mentioned Pakistan, which is presently receiving military assistance from France, through the training of the Pakistani Navy, as a country not formerly a colony of France.

The two vessels, the Dauphin, a submarine and the Rhone, a patrol boat, left Freetown on Sunday for Dakar, Senegal as part of courtesy calls to a number of West African countries, on a tour lasting for four months.

The vessels have already visited Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Cape Verde.

BURNING OF LADY STEVENS HOUSE REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Jun 81 p 1385

[Text]

President Siaka Stevens's residence at Kingharman Road, Brookfields, was partly destroyed when fire broke out in the lodge on the night of May 31.

The President was away at the OAU Village at Hill Station with Heads of State attending the ECOWAS summit meeting.

The fire, which is alleged to have been an "accident", completely destroyed the wing occupied by Lady Rebecca Stevens, wife of the President, and his grandchildren and the house was left uninhabitable.

A report in the ruling party paper *We Yone* said that "on the evening of the incident, guests had gathered at the Kingharman Road residence of the President to celebrate his daughter's wedding (Thelma had married that day).

"While the dancing was going on in the compound, a security officer complained that he smelt something burning. He was not satisfied. He went round to in-

spect, and saw smoke emitting from one section of the roof.

"He immediately alerted Lady Rebecca Stevens, particularly as the smoke was coming from the area of her bedroom and she went upstairs to investigate. The boudoir was already in flames, completely destroying her wardrobe including personal effects accumulated over 40 years.

"Also destroyed were wedding gifts presented to her son, Jongopie and his wife, on the 11 marriage in March."

Wedding guests joined in fighting the flames which lasted some two hours. Freetown Fire Brigade, handicapped as it is by lack of equipment, had to be supplemented by the fire fighting forces of the Ports Authority and Hastings airfield.

It is thought that the Stevens family will move shortly to the President's impressive new mansion which is nearing completion at the top of Aberdeen Hill.

CIS: 4700/118

DIAMOND MINING NEEDED TO INCREASE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] It is, of course, worrying that the diamond market has been depressed while alluvial diamond mining is on the decline.

Sierra Leone has depended to a great extent on diamonds for foreign exchange and the pointer by President Stevens himself to the declining trend (in his Address to Parliament) shows very much that drastic alternatives have to be found if our foreign exchange situation should not worsen.

The President indicated the way to one such alternative by disclosing government's negotiations for the exploitation of the Kimberlite deposits in Kono and Tongo.

When the Kimberlite project commences, he made clear, it will provide a new lease of life for diamond mining in Sierra Leone.

The good news, as Dr Stevens told Parliament, is that the project will start in the near future.

It is also very encouraging that as a result of the expansion programme of the bauxite mine at Mekanji, the annual production of bauxite will be increased to one million tons.

The prospects for the bauxite deposits in the Makumre area in the Bombali District are also hopeful trends in this regard.

The new emphasis on gold mining (37 gold mining licences issued in 1980 as compared to only twelve issued in 1979) is another positive directioning considering the elevated importance of gold in the world market.

These and other alternatives in the field of mining need every backing and adequate investment as they can effectively change the face of the economy in the interest of the nation.

It is of the greatest importance that the government quickly realised the need for new investments in the mining field as one mining area of revenue succumbing to the buffettings of time.

CSO: 4700/118

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SPANISH ENVOY, PLEADS FOR SUPPORT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

PRESIDENT Siaka Stevens has said in Freetown that Sierra Leone depends on friendly countries like Spain for solidarity and influence on the industrial north to be receptive to the ideas and suggestions being put forward from developing nations in their efforts to forge a new international economic order.

The President made this statement when receiving the credentials of the new Spanish Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr. Don Andres Alvear last week.

The Head of State said it was reassuring to learn that Spain, in view of its high level of industrialisation and technological advancement, has now decided to extend its areas of technical assistance and economic and cultural co-operation beyond its immediate spheres of interest into the sub-Saharan region.

He congratulated the Spanish Government on this new trend and urged them to make available their considerable technological expertise to developing countries.

On bilateral relations between Spain and Sierra Leone, President Stevens stated that although co-operation between the two countries has been limited to the tourist and fishing industries, government will endeavour to open up other areas especially in the exploitation of our natural resources.

The Head of State also noted with satisfaction the steps which Spain has

taken to reformulate a new international policy, particularly in relation to the African Continent.

He said that Sierra Leone was appreciative of the Spanish policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and its efforts to create an atmosphere of harmony and reconciliation between African States which are the prerequisites for a stable socio-political system.

BRIEFS

SOVIETS DONATE PRINTING EQUIPMENT--The We Yone Publication and its sister edition, the Sunday We Yone, will go into daily publication in November this year. This was disclosed by the paper's Managing Editor, Mr Sam J.E. Metzger who took President Siaka Stevens on a conducted tour of the new printing complex at Brookfields last Friday. The Managing Editor told the President that there were also facilities for the printing of Sunday editions, youth and other magazines and the training of journalists. Mr Sam Metzger further explained the economical and speedy operations of the new machinery and added that plans are also afoot to rehabilitate the Press' jobbing section. Speaking also at the ceremony, the Head of the International and Publicity Division of the APC Party Headquarters, Mr Patrick Ujong, disclosed that the machinery in the modern three-storeyed printing complex was donated by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in furtherance of relations between the two countries. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jun 81 p 4]

SOVIET BOOKS--The Russian Ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr A.P. Vorozatsov, has donated Soviet books estimated at Le2,000 to the Milton Margai Teachers' College. Presenting the books, the Ambassador said that his Embassy has been closely following government's efforts in raising the standard of education in the country. Ambassador Vorozatsov recalled President Stevens' recent address to Parliament dealing with government's priority to the improvement of primary and teacher education, as well as the eradication of illiteracy. He cited his country's assistance to Sierra Leone in the field of education and disclosed that more than 600 Seirra Leoneans have so far received training in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jun 81 p 4]

TRADE UNIONISTS IN BULGARIA--Three top-ranking Trade Unionists and an educationist represented Sierra Leone at a meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Bulgaria. They are the Vice-President of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, Mr C.A. Winto-During, who led the delegation, a Trade Unionist of the Artisans' Union, Mr Gideon Thomas and Mr V.J. Hastings Spaine, Principal of the Sierra Leone Grammar School. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jun 81 p 4]

BRICK, CERAMICS FACTORY--President Siaka Stevens yesterday visited the Sierra Bricks and Ceramics Factory and he was briefed about the factory's project for the reclamation of waste heat from kiln for use in dryers. Accompanied by the Second Vice-President, President Stevens was also informed that by the end of

the year, the obvious defect on the brick would have been eliminated. The factory is situated in Wellington. The President and his party were welcomed by the Company's Chairman, Mr Jamil Sahid Momamed, Managing Director E.P.A. Soneye and the Production Engineer. Managing Director Soneye said later that one of the immediate objectives of the Company was to produce high quality bricks at the lowest price, so that the full impact of this low-cost and virtually indigenous foreign exchange earner will be felt throughout the country. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 8]

ATC EXCISE DUTY--AUREOL Tobacco Company yesterday presented a cheque for two million, twelve thousand and ten leones sixty-one cents to the Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr S.S. Banya for Government as Excise duty for the month of May this year. Presenting the cheque on behalf of Management and the Board of Directors, the Chairman Mr E.L. Coker said that it was the first time in 24 years of history of the Company that a single payment of more than Le2m has been made. He recalled a similar presentation made more than 18 months ago when, for December 1978, the company broke through the Le1m. barrier. [Excerpt] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/118

SADF SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON MOZAMBIQUE CHARGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 81 p 26

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

THE SOUTH African Defence Force yesterday denied that it was on the brink of a war with Mozambique or that it was giving assistance to militant groups in that country.

It was reported in a Johannesburg newspaper yesterday afternoon that the Deputy Minister of Defence of Mozambique, Mr Armand Guebuza, had claimed in London that there was an impending war between the two countries.

He reportedly also accused South Africa of "building an army on our borders" and of giving arms, communications and logistical support to armed gangs in Mozambique — as well as commanding and training them.

But a spokesman for the SADF said yesterday: "It has been stated repeatedly and on several occasions that South Africa does not have any hostile intentions towards its neighbours.

"We have even indicated our willingness to enter into non-aggression treaties with them."

He said Mr Guebuza's claims followed the same trend as in Angola. "We are being blamed for everything."

It is known that the National Resistance Movement in Mozambique has been experiencing a dramatic increase of support from the local population in the midlands of the country and was posing a headache for the Mozambique government. But the Mozambique Government refuses to admit this.

Therefore the accusations are directed at South Africa, according to the SADF spokesman. "It suits them too because then they do not have to acknowledge that the resistance movement was being successful — just like in Angola when Unita achieves successes. South Africa is accused of giving them assistance."

MALAN OPENS AMMUNITION DEPOT, DISCUSSES SWAPO, ANGOLA

Rebuttal of Nujoma Claims

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

DE AAR — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, had increased his claims of successes in the South West Africa bush war to mollify his sponsors, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, said at De Aar yesterday.

Opening a new ammunition depot, Gen Malan said Mr Nujoma had been unable to fulfil his undertakings towards his sponsors and now grubbed at straws to pacify them.

The latest efforts by the United States to find a solution in SWA had unleashed a new propaganda wave in which that country was linked with South African military activities.

Propaganda against South Africa had in recent times assumed a new dimension.

"The Swapo leader, Mr Nujoma, had criss-crossed Zimbabwe, apparently during a fund-raising campaign, spreading claims of successes as never before", Gen Malan said.

According to Mr Nujoma, his terrorists controlled areas in SWA where South African forces dared not set foot, Gen Malan said.

"We are still searching for these areas", he said.

"Apart from that, his so-called forces are downing one air force plane after another, and many South African soldiers are killed, while others are captured".

These claims were regarded as ridiculous in South Africa and in well-informed parts of the world.

"But we dare not completely laugh away these propaganda claims because there are, in fact, people — especially among the masses — who would like to believe them."

The intensity of the propaganda claims lately indicated two possibilities: Mr Nujoma we dare not completely climate for some or other target-date.

"Or else the successes of the South African forces lately — seen against his vain attempts to fulfil his undertaking to his sponsors — have now forced him, in a wave of despair, to mollify them in this way."

Gen Malan said he suspected the latter reason to be valid, especially seen against Angolan claims that South Africa committed aggression against that country.

The Angolan Government found it expedient to blame South Africa for the civil war in the country and the successes of the Unita resistance

movement, an anti-communist organisation.

In this way, the Angolan Government was trying not to lose face internationally because of its inability to effectively control its country.

He discounted statements that the United States initiatives on SWA meant that the US was actively supporting South Africa militarily.

"The fact is that we had been acting ruthlessly against Swapo terrorists before there was an American election or any hint of a change of government there."

Angola, however, had no unsurmountable problems. All it had to do was to stop supporting Swapo and sign a non-aggression treaty with South Africa — an open invitation to neighbouring states by the Prime Minister, he said.

"If the enemy should succeed in making us believe that we are fighting an unjust war; that the sacrifices we are called upon to make are too great; that we have no hope of winning the war, we would surely be vanquished."

Efforts were being made to convince South Africans that there was, in fact, no threat to their country, Gen. Malan said. — Sapa.

Importance of Ammunition Depot

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 81 p 5

[Text]

DE AAR. — The escalating threat against South Africa had placed ever-increasing demands on the Defence Force, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday when he opened a R45-million Defence Force ammunition depot at De Aar.

He said that this, in turn, had had a direct influence on ammunition holdings which necessitated additional storage space.

A committee had, since 1973, investigated the location of a new ammunition depot, taking into consideration factors such as strategic

positioning, terrain suitability, existing infrastructure and rail-road facilities, among others.

In addition to sections used for storage and repair purposes, the depot provided facilities for a headquarters, single quarters and for recreation.

The depot was unique in many respects, Gen Malan said. It had its own railway network of 47 km and four small diesel locomotives. It also had its own railway station and a crane had been installed which could handle containers of up to 20 tons.

CSO: 4700/125

SWISS BANKS' ROLE IN LOANS TO SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 19 Jun 81 p 8

[Article by Geneva correspondent Mireille Lemaquesquier]

[Text] The fact that Swiss banks have profitable ties with South Africa is not new, but the information provided by the Bern Declaration and the Swiss Anti-apartheid Movement does reveal the scope of these transactions.

In 1974 the assets of Swiss banks in South Africa represented 9 percent of total foreign obligations of South African banks. In 1979 this figure had risen to 15 percent. During the crisis years (1975-1976) the Swiss assets amounted to 45 percent of the South African debts.

The authors of this study stress that there are other forms of financing of the South African economy which do not appear in the bank statistics: indirect financing by foreign companies operating in South Africa; financing by affiliates of Swiss banks in South Africa or export of capital and sale of South African bonds involving other than bank sources.

According to the Bern Declaration* and the Swiss Anti-apartheid Movement, the special feature of the Swiss banks' approach is that they receive funds at very low interest rates which they can then loan abroad at higher rates. Since 1972, institutions of the United Nations and the World Council of Churches have maintained a list of loans to South Africa by foreign banks. These loans have been in the form of public and private debentures rather than credits.

After 1976, under international pressure against bank loans to Pretoria, the South African institutions began to acquire loans in the form of private debentures. According to the United Nations, \$5.4 billion in loans to South Africa was granted between 1972 and 1978, and this list is incomplete. Swiss banks were involved in 25 percent of these. The authors of the study add that between 1972 and 1980 41.2 percent of loans in which Swiss banks participated were destined for the South African government, including loans to the bantustans: Ciskei, Transkei, and Bophuthatswana. Since last year, South Africa has reappeared as a public bidder for credit on the Euro-market.

*Bern Declaration: Swiss pressure and research group whose aim is to stimulate public opinion and the federal authorities on problems of the Third World.

Purchases of South African gold and diamonds put Switzerland in the front rank of South Africa's customers in 1979. In that year Switzerland's bill was 1,542,000,000 rand (1 rand = 7FF). Despite the importance of this trade, gold is not included in the federal statistics on trade between Bern and Pretoria. The Swiss Federation officials say that "if statistics on trade were to include gold arriving in Switzerland in bulk and then leaving immediately, this would cause great fluctuations in the trade balance and gross national product." Currently the Swiss gold pool handles between 55 and 60 percent of the South African gold.

CSO: 4719/68

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

STEEL PIPE FOR PERU--Durban--A South African company--Van Leuen Pipe and Tube Company--has secured orders worth R1,6-million in Peru for steel pipes made in South Africa and originally destined for Iran. The company was a regular supplier to Iran, but with the fall of the Shah the orders dried up and an alternative market was sought. The company asked the South African Foreign Trade Association to investigate export possibilities to South America. Peru placed an order. To obviate the costly progress of transshipment, the company has chartered a ship from Unicorn lines. The ship will leave Durban in September.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 81 p 21]

KWAZULU WATER CRISIS--The South African Sugar Association yesterday began a massive water lift into the drought stricken areas of Kwa Zulu. It has not rained in many areas of Northern Zululand for more than six months and local tribesmen are facing starvation and cattle are dying. Mr Ian Smeaton, Chairman of the South African Sugar Association said yesterday the first borehole had been sunk in one of the worst affected areas. He said a pump was being installed to bring the water to the surface. Within the next few months it was hoped to sink at least 20 boreholes in various areas of Kwa Zulu. The Sugar Association was also contemplating building dams to help the desperate tribesmen with irrigation for their crops. He said that many firms were cooperating with the Association to bring relief in the area. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 81 p 10]

APPEAL ON BUS FARES--Cape Town--The newly-formed Congress of the People (Cope) has sent telegrams asking for a meeting with the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, and Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, to discuss proposed bus-fare increases in Cape Town. A spokesman for Cope and member of the President's Council, Mr Lofty Adams, said yesterday that Cope would probably ask for a judicial commission of inquiry.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 81 p 7]

MINISTRY NAME CHANGE--The name of the Department of Manpower Utilisation will be changed to the Department of Manpower from July 1. Mr Fanie Botha will from that date be known as Minister of Manpower.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 81 p 4]

DURBAN BOMB INCIDENT--Durban--A plastic bomb containing TNT was responsible for fragmenting the cenotaph and part of a water trough in central Durban early yesterday. Senior Security Branch officers laid the blame for the attack, the third in Durban in six months, fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the banned African National Congress (ANC). The police estimate that the bomb was placed in the area some time between midnight Thursday and early Friday and was primed to go off at 6 am when early morning workers start to move in the Durban Central area. The wave of attacks in Natal suggests that an ANC sabotage cell is active in the Durban area. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 81 p 2]

DEATH THREAT TO INDIAN--Durban--The chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr A. Rajbansi, said yesterday he had received a "bomb and death threat" from an anonymous "Wit Kommando" caller early yesterday. He reported the threat to the police and would follow it up with a letter to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, because this was not the first threat he had received. "I got the call at 1,25 am from a man disguising his voice like that of a woman. He wanted to know why we were demanding political representation in the White man's Parliament and why must we wreck what the White man is doing for us," Mr Rajbansi said. The caller, who was "obviously White," warned him that the Wit Kommando had got him on their "list" and that his house would be bombed and he would be killed. The call follows a SAIC request on Thursday to the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha to spell out the future political role of the Indians.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 81 p 10]

CSO: 4700/125

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

MOBUTU COMMANDS MANEUVERS--Kinshasa, 18 Jun (AFP)--President Mobutu Sese Seko went to Kolwezi, in the region of Shaba, on Thursday to witness the military maneuvers taking place there under the code name of Nkoy 81 (Leopard 81). These maneuvers, which began on Sunday, meet two objectives: to enable elements of the Zairian armed forces to regain their combat readiness in case of any internal threat or any external aggression, and to celebrate at the same time the 17th anniversary of the battle of Kamanyola, a locality situated in the center of [name indistinct] where Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, then commander in chief of the armed forces, led his troops to victory against enemy troops during the [name indistinct] rebellion. Almost 6,000 soldiers representing the three branches of the army and the gendarmerie are participating in these maneuvers whose main characteristic is the use of live ammunition. As soon as he arrived in Kolwezi, General Mobutu, in his capacity as the supreme commander of the armed forces, took command of the maneuvers from his command post set up about 10 kilometers south of the city. [Excerpts] [AB182050 Paris AFP in French 1831 GMT 18 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/69

ZIMBABWE

ZAIRE FAILS TO HONOR PAYMENT AGREEMENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 13

[Text] Some Zimbabwean exporters are still awaiting payments for shipments made to Zaire as much as four years ago because of foreign exchange difficulties there.

The National Bank of Zaire, which had guaranteed the payment of letters of credit presented to local exporters, could not, because of the difficulties, honor its commitment.

Despite visits to Zaire by Zimbabwean Reserve Bank officials, it has been impossible to resolve the problem, despite efforts being made by the World Bank to regularise the position.

These facts emerged during a recent civil trial in the General and Appellate Divisions of the High Court in Salisbury, involving S and T Import and Export (Pvt.) Ltd, and the Controller of Customs and Excise.

The issue centred on the Export Incentive Scheme, Introduced by the Government in 1972.

Under the scheme the Government agreed to pay exporters a percentage of the value of certain categories of goods which were exported.

The Controller said his department was allowed to deduct \$36,600 from amounts S and T was owed under the scheme.

This money was the amount paid to the export company under the incentive for shipments it made during the year ended March 31, 1977. The purchase price of the goods, which were delivered to Zaire, was not refunded to this country because of the exchange control difficulties.

The Controller, therefore, claimed that the incentive paid to S and T (\$36,600) should be paid back to the Government.

The export company fought the case in the General Division of the High Court, where a judge ruled in favour of the Controller, deciding that it was an implied term of the contract concerning the incentive scheme that the money be refunded to this country.

If it was not brought back, for whatever reason, then the exporter would have to refund the incentive payment to the Government.

In his judgment on the appeal to the Appellate Division, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, said the terms of the contract could well cover certain losses to the exporter.

He said the Government at the time could have imposed conditions through exchange control to ensure that payment was received either before, or as the goods were being delivered.

He ruled that the Controller of Customs and Excise had no right to withhold payment, and also ordered that it pay S and T's costs in the General Division and on appeal.

Judge of Appeal Mr Justice Baron and acting Judge of Appeal, Mr Justice Goldin, concurred.

CSO: 4700/115

ZIMBABWE

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO INCREASE MANPOWER TRAINING LEVY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The Government would like the manpower training levy raised so it could finance approved company training schemes, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Frederick Shava, said last night.

"We are examining how we can assist companies in the private sector who are doing training," he told a meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce.

The training levy was at present "rather small," said Mr Shava. "We want to progress to a sum of a few million a year raised from yourselves and give the money back to companies whose training schemes we approve of."

The shortage of lecturers in technical colleges was being overcome by keeping on those who should be retiring and recruiting suitable people from friendly countries under local conditions of service.

"In the next academic year we shall be in a better position."

In the long term the Government would ensure suitable Zimbabweans were trained as lecturers. Those with qualifications would be given the necessary experience and the planned vocational and training centre would teach instructors.

The engineering industry had the greatest shortage of skilled workers, Mr Shava said, but he would like to see Zimbabwe as trained in every sector where skills were needed.

On the National Manpower Survey, he said his Ministry did not want to "chase whites out of their jobs to release them for blacks." Neither was it an employment agency telling firms who they should hire.

"Our ambition is to ensure that every worker has opportunities throughout his working life to enhance his knowledge."

Most employers had made a "tremendously positive response to the survey," he added.

CSO: 4700/115

ZIMBABWE

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF TROOP REDUCTION STATED

Salisbury THE HERALD In English 26 Jun 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Vital Exercise"]

[Text] The Government's decision to reduce the size of the Zimbabwe National Army makes sound economic sense in a country whose preoccupation is reconstruction, rehabilitation and reconciliation.

A firm foundation has been laid for the national army through the integration exercise. Despite several tragic setbacks, the national army is now on a sound footing and needs to be rationalised.

To the Government's credit it is to set about the task of demobilisation in a way which should maintain the confidence, hopes and aspirations of all those men and women who will no longer be needed in uniform.

It is vital to the Government and in the interests of national security that the people being demobilised should continue to feel that they can play an important part in the development of Zimbabwe.

In trying to achieve this we hope that the Government and the proposed demobilisation commission go out of their way to keep the public and the former combatants fully informed of their plans and achievements. By doing so the confidence so crucial to the exercise can be generated and maintained at a high level.

CSO: 4700/115

NEWSMAN BARRED FROM ATTENDING SMITH RALLY

Comment On Mugabe Closes Meeting

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 pp 1, 12

[Text]

A NEWSMAN was expelled and a public meeting declared closed on Wednesday before Mr Ian Smith would reply to questions about the competence of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the security situation in Zimbabwe.

The expulsion of the newsman (Howard Barrell of the Herald Africa News Service) from a meeting of the Republican Front on a farm in the Shamva district came after a questioner had asked the RF leader how "switched on" he thought Mr Mugabe was.

The only newsman present refused Mr Smith's request that his reply go unpublished on the grounds that the gathering, had been advertised as a public meeting. The meeting then decided to hear Mr Smith's reply later in the proceedings in closed session.

When the next questioner asked Mr Smith to comment on the country's security situation, the meeting was declared closed and the newsmen told to leave.

Earlier, Mr Smith had condemned verbal attacks on the South African Government by Zimbabwean leaders as "the height of stupidity".

He was addressing a meeting of the RF in support of its candidate in next week's by-election in the Mazoe/Mtoko constituency.

The RF candidate, Mr G. H. York, is opposing the leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, himself a former Rhodesian Front MP.

In his address to the meeting, Mr Smith said it was the "height of stupidity" verbally to attack a country which "controls our lifeline".

He did not want to involve himself in South Africa's internal problems, he said, but the "greatest evil on this earth" was the Soviet Union.

He deplored the socialist direction being advocated by the Zimbabwean Government and the ideal of an eventual one-party state espoused by Mr Mugabe.

His Republican Front party was viewed as "the light, the beacon" against a one-party state, he claimed.

He dismissed allegations that his party was a party of opposition for opposition's sake, saying that of 61 measures which had come before Parliament during the RF's period of opposition, it had opposed only six.

Smith Criticized

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 12

[Editorial: "The Truth, Smith"]

Ian Smith, ostensibly purged of his white supremacist hangups, has really not changed much from the man who, in November 1965, decided that the white people of Southern Rhodesia were entitled to play God to the black people.

Today, he is aspiring to the role of the country's "elder statesman," sitting up there on Mt Olympus, dispensing wisdom like Zeus. Well, he is not fooling anyone.

Consider this: why would he not want the Press to record his views on the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe? In the past, he has been complimentary of Mr Mugabe. In the heat of a crucial by-election (which hinges on Smith's credibility as a politician), what is it he is telling the white voters behind closed doors?

The RF, which Smith leads, is steadily putting paid to all hopes that Mr Mugabe's policy of reconciliation will ever bring harmony between black and white. The RF continues to believe that the white man in Zimbabwe is somehow "special" and must be treated with kid gloves by the black government—or else he will leave and the country will be plunged into economic chaos.

To that we say: Balderdash! Any white man who believes in the future of Zimbabwe cannot possibly believe that his interests are best served by a party as steeped in bigotry as the RF.

Smith believes that Zimbabweans should not condemn South Africa's apartheid policies. He calls this "the height of stupidity"; for a man who, at one time in his career, swore that he would not see this country under black rule for a thousand years, he is displaying rare qualities of perception.

The Prime Minister has attacked South Africa but has said Zimbabwe would not join in an economic boycott of the apartheid regime. Also, he has said that if South Africa wants to play dirty, Zimbabwe can repay her in kind; there is more South African investment in Zimbabwe than vice versa.

We call this honesty; of course, it is highly likely that in some quarters, that word has assumed an alien meaning.

CSO: 4700/115

DISMISSED ZIM OFFICIAL CRITICIZES MOVE

Salisbury THE HERALD In English 26 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

THE sacked chief executive of the Zimbabwe Institute of Management, Brigadier John Probert, yesterday hit out at ZIM for dismissing him because he had accepted the Republican Front nomination for next month's Borrowdale by-election.

In a statement he said "The institute was entitled contractually to give me three months' notice to leave its employ and had the right on payment of three months' salary to sack me . . . almost immediately, which it did."

"This type of treatment is, however, normally reserved for people whose past service has proved to be unsatisfactory or whose post has become redundant."

There had been no complaint, during his 4 1/2 years' service as chief executive over his skill, energy or quality of service, and there was no suggestion he was being made redundant, the Brigadier said.

"My name has been on the panel of candidates for a Rhodesian Front constituency for more than

two years, my nomination having in fact been submitted by Mr Andre Holland, the present leader of the Democratic Party, whose candidate, Mr Chris Mercer, I am opposing at the by-election."

Brigadier Probert said it was "ironic" that Mr Holland said at the time: "I believe he could be a most useful Member of Parliament in future years."

He had attended many meetings of the RF for the last four years and was well-known as an RF supporter in Salisbury, he added.

"Naturally I have not let my support for the party affect my decision as chief executive of the Zimbabwe Institute of Management."

At a council meeting of the institute on June 18, Brigadier Probert said, he was given an opportunity of withdrawing his nomination but replied that one did not let the opposition gain a seat by default except for very valid reasons and so he was sacked.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The chairman of the RF, Mr Geoff Klusnow, said the party regarded the sacking as unconstitutional and was considering taking legal advice. The brigadier would not have been fired if he had stood for any other party, the chairman added.

In a statement on Monday the president of ZIM, Mr M. A. Hunt, said the council had unanimously decided that the acceptance of the nomination identified the institute with party politics "and considered this quite incompatible with ZIM's long established apolitical principles".

RF leader, Mr Ian Smith has said the sacking smacks of intimidation.

Mr Smith told the Herald Africa News Service: "I regret the action. It smacks of intimidation. It makes me realise what sort of thing we are going to be faced with when we get a one-party State."

HOVE: GUN LAW TO BE RUTHLESSLY ENFORCED

SALTSBURY THE HERALD In English 26 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

EXTREMELY harsh penalties are to be imposed on people holding unlicensed firearms after the amnesty ends at the end of August, said Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove.

Introducing the second reading debate on the Firearms Amendment Bill, the Minister was applauded when he stressed the Government's determination to clamp down on the number of weapons in use around the country.

"The Government is determined to reduce the number of firearms in circulation, and is prepared to be ruthless in achieving its objective," said Mr Hove.

People in possession of weapons after the two-

month general amnesty campaign would face a minimum five-year jail term, and the possibility of a ten-year sentence. The present penalties for a firearm offence were "quite inadequate," he said.

The Bill before the House also puts tough controls on the registration of firearms. Those wishing to register, or re-register their weapons would have to produce these weapons at a police station, and present very good reasons for wishing to keep them.

The Minister said alteration or modification of weapons would become an offence under the Bill, which would also allow for the cancellation of firearms certificates

where the original reasons for their issue had fallen away.

Maximum fees for the certificates were to be limited to \$20.

Although Mr Hove pointed out that, initially at least, actual fees were likely to be much lower, firearms dealers were now to pay an annual registration fee, he said.

Mr Hove said the Government had shown its leniency by offering the two-month amnesty period in the face of numerous incidents of armed lawlessness. After that period, he said, leniency would cease and offenders would feel "the full force of the law". The minimum five-year sentence would be mandatory.

The Minister told the

House that these provisions had been put into effect through the Emergency Powers Regulations, and would be introduced into the new Bill through an amendment which would be introduced during the committee stage.

He urged all those who held weapons issued by Government or parastatal bodies during the war — such as farmers, miners, politicians, and Government and parastatal employees — to hand them in immediately.

"Government authority to possess such weapons will cease at the end of the amnesty, and any possession thereafter will be liable to prosecution," he said.

RELAX

However, Mr Hove said the new Bill would also relax some of the provisions of the original Act. Under the new Bill, firearms owners temporarily away from home would be able to leave their weapons in the custody of their spouses and families and visitors would be able to borrow official guns for sports, control or hunting.

In addition, ammunition and gas pistols would be removed from a category of weapons while "contrivances" such

as booty taken for tickets would be exempted from the Act's provisions.

The Minister was backed by members from all sides of the House, most of whom pointed to the upheavals and terror caused by armed dissidents and welcomed the removal of all unnecessary weapons.

During subsequent de-

bates on the Bill, both Mr Paddy Blaney (NF, Loughsway Central) and Mr Richard Cartwright (Ful. Stratfield) expressed their concern for collectors of antique weapons, who might find it impossible to pursue their interests.

The Minister assured them that discussions were in progress with the Ministry of Finance over a special tax for income for weapons dating back to before 1900.

He told Mr Alex Mooney (NF, Wicklow) that the Government had considered the question of offering a cash incentive to those handing in weapons but had decided against it in view of the "enormous number of arms around the country and the fact that many of them had

been issued by previous authorities. He believed such a measure could lead to abuse, with people stealing weapons in order to collect the bonus.

Asked by Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Koppie) why all silencers had not been banned, the Minister said control on their possession would be very tight.

He told Mr Divaris to raise his misgivings about the definition of firearms in the Bill during the committee stage. Mr Divaris had suggested there could be "vast loopholes" with such definition as firearms.

Mr Divaris also suggested that the Government would have to pay for weapons it did not re-issue with new certificates. The Minister said this issue had not yet been considered, but all owners would receive a receipt for their surrendered arms, and the weapons would be kept in custody by the Government.

The Bill was read a second time and the committee stage set for Tuesday.

NKALA, LAURIE ON RIDDELL REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Sallybury THE HERALD in English 28 Jun 81 pp 1, 13

[Text] The withdrawal of all subsidies, revision of taxes and higher food prices will be the order of the day within the next financial year, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

Interviewed on his reactions to the Riddell reporter, Senator Nkala said that if its recommendations were made policy, they would produce a positive economic situation.

Subsidies would rise by \$40 million to \$171 million this year unless a halt was called. The system was designed by "capitalist exploiters in the previous administration for their own benefit," he said.

"Our Government cannot accept this kind of exploitation. The issue is more pay for the workers, not more subsidies.

The peasant who fought the war of liberation was never helped through subsidies because they were never designed to assist the poor but rather to enrich employers' profits.

"If the \$171 million is applied to development in the rural areas, it will benefit the peasant who has no wage," Senator Nkala said.

Blanket subsidies were "discriminatory" and any future subsidies would have to be "discriminatory", in favour of the poor.

Food prices in Zimbabwe were among the lowest in the world, but this could not be maintained because of rising

production costs determined outside the country.

With imported inflation the suppression of prices through subsidies was "unsustainable". The situation called for an increase in basic food prices so that minimum wages had increased.

"Prices will have to continue to go up, but industry has to pay just salaries to all workers that will meet their basic needs, and help them afford some luxuries as well.

"If industrialists are not prepared to pay a wage that will satisfy the needs of the worker then this will have to come from taxes through subsidies — a way of exploitation we cannot afford."

With the Prime Minister, he had already set in motion the formation of a Tax Commission — recommended in the Riddell report — to review tax structures.

The commission would aim at designing a more progressive system, detecting tax burdens on the poor and deciding whether

current rates are adequate.

Professor Anne Seidman, head of the Department of Economics at the University of Zimbabwe, called on local investors to use all money reserves to "fully" productive capacity.

She said that about \$3 500 million was being "unproductively" held in some of the country's major finance corporations.

Professor Seidman backed the Riddell recommendations that much more fertile land must be bought to settle peasants and allow added production incentives.

Urban industry could be developed to produce appropriate technology for rural areas and also process food products for local consumption.

She slammed the "myth" that there was no capital for such a programme in the country and added that unless it was implemented social reform would not last.

THE vice-president of the Commercial Farmers Union, Mr John Laurie, yesterday described the Riddell Commission report as a "remarkable catalogue of the social and economic shortfalls within Zimbabwean society".

He praised the commission for making a serious attempt to deal with some extremely complex issues in a complementary and interlocking fashion and for completing the report in a short time.

Although the commission was critical of the lack of health services, schooling and housing in commercial farming areas, Mr Laurie noted that it acknowledged that health and schooling were not properly the responsibility of the farming community.

"The commission has also been fair in that it has given credit to the efforts of individual farmers in providing amenities and services of a good standard at their own expense," he said.

"One of the most valid observations made by the commission relates to the absence of any provision in the Harare documents and Growth with Equity policy papers of Government aid programmes to improve health and education for the agricultural worker and his family.

WAGES

"It is gratifying that the commission has recommended that agricultural minimum wage levels must be related to the viability of overall farming operations."

However, the union believed the proposed methods of setting minimum wage levels would be very inflationary and would, therefore, require careful consideration.

Mr Laurie said the union was studying the report to isolate issues affecting agriculture directly.

"It is hoped to discuss these with the Government," he said.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ROBINSON ROW RESOLVED--Gwelo City Council and the Town Clerk-designate, Mr Alan Robinson, have resolved a misunderstanding over his proposed salary and he is to remain and take up the post. The council's staff management committee met yesterday and after discussions with Mr Robinson, the Mayor, Councillor Patrick Kombayi, said a "misunderstanding" had been resolved. Mr Robinson is to receive the equivalent in Zimbabwe dollars of L18 000. He will also be provided with a furnished house for which he will pay rent. "We have resolved that Mr Robinson will get what was agreed upon in the minutes," Mr Kombayi said. Mr Kombayi and Mr Robinson said discussions had been friendly throughout. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 13]

KAUNDA AVENUE--Railway Avenue in Salisbury will from July 7 be known as Kenneth Kaunda Avenue in honour of the Zambian President, who is scheduled to begin a State visit on the day. Salisbury City Council unanimously agreed last night to bestow this honour on Dr Kaunda following an urgent request from the Government early yesterday. After moving the resolution, Alderman Ronald Cowan, the chairman of the city council's town planning and works committee, was asked by Councillor John Evans if the Government would bear the costs of the name changes. The City Treasurer told the council that he had received a letter from the Ministry of Local Government and Housing saying the responsibility of renaming any road and any expenses incurred had to be borne by the local authority. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 1]

MINISTER SWORN IN--A patriotic front MP for Matabeleland South, Mr Daniel Ngwenya, was yesterday sworn in as the new Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications by President Banana at a brief ceremony at State House, Salisbury. He takes over from the late Mr George Silundika who died in April. The ceremony was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, the Deputy Minister of Roads and Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Nelson Mawema, and other senior Government officials. Mr Ngwenya, a teacher-turned-businessman, is the PF's chairman for the North-West Province and a former detainee. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 13]

MARANDELLAS MAYOR QUILTS--The Mayor of Marandellas, Councillor Tavengwa Muronda, and his deputy, Councillor Albert Mavudzi, last night resigned from their posts and seats in the 15-member town council. Contacted at his home late last night,

Councillor Muronda said: "For the past two, three months, we have been aware of four black councillors who have been going around the former township holding meetings and trying to stir up trouble in the council. "There has been a build-up of opposition from these four men on proposals to carry out programmes recommended by Minister Zvobgo like the raising of rents. My deputy and I have been finding it very difficult to carry out the Minister's programmes because of this." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 1]

RECRUITMENT DRIVE--The Ministry of Local Government and Housing will soon send a delegation to Britain to recruit town clerks, city engineers, electrical engineers and other top municipal personnel, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said last night. He told the annual meeting of the Greendale and Highlands Ratepayers Association that the recruiting campaign would be part of a technical aid agreement between Britain and Zimbabwe. Dr Zvobgo also announced that the Government had agreed that work on the tunnel linking Darwendale Dam to Morton Jaffray waterworks should start immediately because by 1984 Lake McIlwaine would not be able to cope with the demands of Salisbury's fast growing population. The Government would have to find the funds for the building project. Approval had been given by the Cabinet committee on development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 1]

TRACTOR SPARE PARTS--Some relief is in sight for Zimbabwe's ageing tractor fleet, hit by shortages of spares. The Government, through the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, is to allow an increase in the quota of spares needed to maintain the fleet of about 17,000 vehicles. It is estimated that they are to allow an extra 10 percent for the coming quota period--July 1 to September 30--nearly 40 percent was sought. The president of the Agricultural Dealers and Manufacturers Association, Mr Colin Campbell, described the 10 percent as a "slight" achievement for the negotiators--the Commercial Farmers' Union and the association--in Salisbury yesterday. Over the last two months the joint team had been approaching the Government not only on spares but with regard to new tractors and other specialised equipment which were in short supply. "We have submitted papers to the government on the ramifications of continuing as we are," he said. "I would prefer not to say what details were given because of our policy of dealing quietly with the Government." Mr Campbell explained that although they had estimated an extra 10 percent quota, nobody other than the Government knew the present figure. Farmers and agricultural machinery traders are worried that continued foreign currency shortages for spares will lead to an increased number of machines being laid up. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 7]

NEW TRUCK PLANT--Moves are under way to start assembling Fiat commercial vehicles in Zimbabwe, the general manager and resident director of Incar Zimbabwe, Mr Douglas Britten said yesterday. He said his company was carrying out feasibility studies on establishing an assembly plant in Umtali to produce Fiat trucks and buses. Speaking at the launching of the new Fiat 602 truck, Mr Britten said the vehicle was part of a fleet of 90 donated by the Italian Government to Zimbabwe for use in reconstruction. The vehicles are a product of Iveco a Fiat company which makes commercial models. The Iveco representative for Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Malagasy, Mr Claudio Righetti, said that if the plans to establish an assembly plant were approved by the Government, production would start in 18 months. The organisation had similar plants in Nigeria, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Zaire and Libya. The launch was attended by the Minister of Labour and Social

Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai and several businessmen. The Fiat 602 was designed especially for developing countries--Africa in particular. The 8 tonne vehicle could be produced in four different versions, said Mr Righetti. [Text]
[Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 1]

S. A. NEWS LINK ENDS--The severance of the Zimbabwean media's reliance on South Africa was furthered yesterday morning when an agreement making the Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency (Ziana) the sole recipient and distributor of the Reuter world service in this country was signed in Salisbury yesterday morning. The chairman of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, Dr Davidson Sadza, signed the contract on behalf of Ziana. The agreement will come into effect on Wednesday, the day on which Ziana opens officially. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 81 p 1]

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